The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1864. NO. 28.

Terms.

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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

H. A. Picking

ATTENDS to SURVEYING, Writing of DEEDS and WILLS, CLERKING OF SALES, &c. Residence, in Straban township, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hunterstown, two miles from the former place. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.
Feb 1, 1864. 6m

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

Dr. James Cress,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c.
Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Welty.
Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1863. 3m

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 30, 1863. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE:—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.
Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY, the 12th day of APRIL, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the subscribers, Executors of the estate of Daniel Polley, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in said township, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, and near the Chambersburg turnpike, all the personal property of said deceased, viz:
4 GOOD WORK HORSES, 5 good Milch Cows, 5 Heifers, one and two years old, 2 yearling Bulls, 1 Sow and 9 Pigs, 13 Shotes, 1 Four-horse Narrow-tread Wagon, 1 Two-horse Narrow-tread Wagon, 1 One-horse Wagon, 4 sets of new Wagon Gears, 4 sets of Housings, 1 set Carriage Harness, Riding Saddle, Side Saddle, Wagon Saddle, Halters and Chains, Cow Chains, Winnowing Mill, Wheat Screen, Ploughs, Harrows, Hay Ladders, Sleigh, Cross-cut Saw, Maul and Wedges, Grindstone. Also, 20 cords of Wood, Wheat and Corn by the bushel, together with all the Household Furniture, consisting in part of Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Corner Cupboard, Looking Glasses, Copper Kettle, Carpeting, Sheets, Blankets, Quilts, Coverlets, good Cook Stove, &c. Also, a splendid lot of Bacon, Hams, Shoulders, Flitch, Salt Beef and Lard. Also, 8 Shares of Stock in the Gettysburg Railroad, and a great variety of other articles not herein mentioned.
The Sale will be continued from day to day until everything is sold.
At the same time and place will be sold a good Threshing Machine.
Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by
JOEL B. DANNER,
CHARLES B. POLLEY,
Mar. 28, 1864. ts Executors.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of APRIL next, (1864,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:
A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Conowago township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Joseph Slentz, John G. Morningstar, Absalom S. Aulebaugh, and others, containing 1 Acre, more or less, improved with a one and a half story Log Dwelling HOUSE, with cellar under the same, Log Stable, well of water, with a pump in it, near the door of the dwelling, some fruit trees, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Sebastian Weaver, Jr.
ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Mar. 28, '64.
☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Physicians' Rates.

AT a meeting of all the practicing Physicians of Gettysburg, on the 18th inst., it was determined unanimously to adopt the following

RATES:

Country visits, for the first mile,	$1 25
For each subsequent mile,	25
Town visits, each,	50
Medicines, unless simple, extra charge.	
Night visits, one half more.	
Ordinary cases of Midwifery,	5 00
If case in the country, ride extra.	
Instrumental cases, (Midwifery.)	10 00

Other professional charges to be proportionally increased.
March 21, 1864. 4t

Town Property

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, the property he now occupies, consisting of a HOUSE AND LOT, situate on the corner of West Middle and West streets, Gettysburg. The House is a two-story Brick, with Back-building. There is also a large Shop on the premises; well of water, fruit trees, choice grape vines, &c. The terms will be easy.
HENRY D. ZIEGLER.
March 14, 1864. 5t*

Assistance Needed.

THE undersigned having heavy payments coming due on the 1st of April, would most respectfully ask those who are indebted to him to call before that time and make payment. E. B. PICKING.
March 7, 1864.

Come, One and All!

THE subscriber, having re-opened his Saloon in the North-east corner of the Diamond, invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his excellent ALE, PORTER, BROWN STOUT, WINE, CHAMPAGNE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c. He hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom.
H. W. CHRISMER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 24, 1863. tf

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES FOR SPRING 1864.—We respectfully invite attention to our superior stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, for the coming season. Our assortment is large and fine, and trees remarkably thrifty and well grown. Catalogues can be had on application by mail, or at the office of "The Compiler."
EDW. J. EVANS & CO.,
Feb. 8, 1864. 3m York, Penn'a.

Wanted,

A GOOD FARM in Adams county, for which I will exchange one or more Farms of choice land in Iowa, and pay the difference.
Nov. 9, 1863. GEO. ARNOLD.

For Sale or Exchange.

A VERY desirable GRIST MILL, with 38 ACRES OF LAND, in Germany township. I will exchange for a Farm, and pay the difference, if any.
GEO. ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.
TYSON BROTHERS.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations Loan day, Wednesday. [April 6, 1863. tf

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.
January 25, 1864.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SUPERIOR lot of CANNED PEACHES at J. M. ROWE'S.

POETRY.

From the German.

THE RECOGNITION.

A weary youth with staff in hand,
Comes from a far-off stranger land.

With dusty hair and face burnt brown,
Ah, who will first his memory own?

The town he entered by the gate,
The tollman by the bar did wait.

To him this tollman had been dear—
They oft had joined in merry cheer.

Yet see! the tollman knows him not,
With his bronzed face and tattered coat.

With shortest greeting wandered on
The youth, who found himself unknown.

His former love looked out to see:—
"Oh welcome, maiden fair, to me!"

Yet see! the maiden knows him not,
With his brown face and tattered coat.

He further staggers, sad and weak,
A glistening tear is on his cheek.

A woman, old, comes from her door,
"Good day!" he said, and nothing more.

Yet see! the woman sobs, with joy,
"MY SON!" and clasps her long-lost boy.

Though no one else had found the clue,
The MOTHER'S HEART her offspring knew.

MISCELLANY.

For the Compiler.

SHILOH.

BY W. F. HINKLE.

On the 6th day of April, 1862, the sun rose clear, and its beautiful rays were just commencing to gild the sleeping waters and quiet woods of Tennessee, when the loud booming of artillery announced that our foes were upon us. From the time the sun rose on that beautiful and holy Sabbath, until it set as it seemed in blood, the gallant Army of the Cumberland was fighting one of the bloodiest and most determined battles ever fought upon this continent.—From the very commencement, the battle seemed to go against us, and in less than thirty minutes from the time the first gun was fired, Prentice and nearly his entire command were made prisoners. The army, however, held its ground nobly, and every inch of ground it yelded was dearly bought by the Confederates. At three o'clock, the noble and gallant Buel arrived, ahead of his forces, and by his indomitable bravery and skill succeeded in checking the enemy. All honor to this noble chieftain! Although the present Administration has wronged him and deprived him of his command, the Court-martial called to investigate his conduct has fully justified him in all his movements. His name, like McClellan's, will be handed down to posterity as the "bravest of the brave," and their names will ever be associated with our immortal Washington.

The sun went down and the armies lay down to sleep. The stars came out one by one and looked down on Shiloh's blood-stained field. The silvery moon looked on in silence for a short time, but the stars and moon were too pure to witness such scenes of blood. Dark clouds hung round the canopy of heaven, and it seemed as though that blue arch was draped in mourning. The mighty armies of heaven that were sparkling and twinkling a few moments before disappeared. Dark clouds hung o'er the battle-field and wept—wept at man's inhumanity to man. Heaven's artillery rolled and thundered as if it were mocking the artillery of man. For several long hours the rain fell and the thunders roared. It was a dark and fearful night, and the occasional gleams of lightning showed sights that I never wish to see again. Weary and worn out by the labors of the day, I laid down to sleep among the wounded and the dying. Ah! how well I remember their dying groans. I remember of seeing one poor youth about sixteen years of age. His life-blood was fast ebbing out. He was a native of Louisiana and belonged to a rebel regiment from New Orleans. I however did not know him as a rebel then. He seemed too near heaven for that. He was clasping a bible to his bosom. 'Twas a mother's gift. He was too weak to talk much with me, and I saw him pass the bible to his lips, breathe a short prayer, and then he sank to sleep forever. Near this poor boy was one of my own brave comrades of the 44th Indiana. He, too, had received a mortal wound, and it was evident, from the crimson tide that was fast flowing from his wound, that he must soon die. As a gleam of lightning showed his noble form I perceived that he was weeping—yes, the stern and brave warrior, who had fought from the dawn of day until nearly sundown, was now weeping.—He was thirsty and informed me that he had given the last of his water to the dead rebel near him. I gave him water to drink and administered to him as well as I could under the circumstances. He had been as dear to me as a brother. We had shared many hardships together. We had slept under the same blanket from the time we left our native State. We had often laid down at night with no covering but the canopy of heaven. His perils had been my perils, and his joys had been my joys. I well remember but the night before he told me he was going to write to his mother on the morrow. Alas! that letter never came. We had stood many hardships together, but it would all soon be over now. We had fought together, side by side, on that dark and bloody day—to-morrow I knew I should fight without him. His dying words were: "Will, I love the Union; but I hate Abolitionists and Secessionists." The lightning again showed that noble form. He was dead. There side by side lay two gallant forms. They had fought against each other in life, but were together in death.

Such was my experience on the first day and night of the battle of Shiloh. I hope I shall never witness another day and night like that.

Mail Robbed.—On last Wednesday evening, says the Greencastle *Pilot*, the carrier of the Middleburg mail was stopped on his way from the Railroad station to that place, by some soldiers, who drew revolvers upon the carrier (a boy of sixteen) and made him deliver up the mail, which they proceeded to examine and take whatever it contained worth taking.

☞Rascally urchins in Philadelphia stick nails into the crevices of the brick pavements and then lay back to enjoy the entanglements which result to hoop-skirts and long dresses.

HOW TO SAVE THE COUNTRY.

The Hon. Levi Bishop, of Detroit, made a good speech lately at Cincinnati. The following is the closing part of it:

HOW TO SAVE THE COUNTRY.

Then, finally, what can we do? What can we do to save the country, the government, and constitutional liberty? It is a momentous question. There is but one only way to do it. I wish I could thunder it into every ear on the continent. That one way is, BRING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BACK INTO POWER. This is the only thing that can do it. *To save the country is* THE MISSION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Then let subordinate questions be laid aside. Let individual considerations be ignored. Let personal claims be passed over. Let former divisions and heart burnings be forgotten. Let war and peace Democrats strike hands together. Let Democrats and conservatives embrace each other.

Let every Democratic association, every resolution, every speech, wish, thought, word, every banner, and, above all, every vote, point to this one result—bring the Democracy back into power. The people are ready for it, for three years of abolitionism such as we have had, is enough to cure any nation of that disease.

Let us, then, not disagree about platforms; the grand old shibboleth, *Jeffersonian Democracy*, is platform enough for me. The man who can denounce Lincoln and his administration and their infernal policy is Democrat enough for me. I care not whether he supported Douglas and Johnson, or Breckinridge and Lane, or Bell and Everett, or even Lincoln and Hamlin; if he now takes a bold stand against the usurpations, the tyranny, and the despotism of this administration, he is Democrat enough for me. The man who is ready to maintain the state governments in their integrity, as the surest bulwark, and, at the present time, the only bulwark against anti-republican and despotic tendencies, is Democrat enough for me. I care not what a man's opinions may be on secondary questions, if he is ready to drive the abolition crew from power, and put a Democratic administration there, trusting, under a kind Providence, to the national spirit and the historic prestige of the Democracy, for the results afterwards, he is Democrat enough for you and for me and for the country. Our proper order of battle is that of opposition. Here we can stand shoulder to shoulder in this, the most momentous struggle, perhaps the last one of freemen for free constitutional government.

Nor does it make much difference who the candidate may be. Whoever receives the regular nomination from the Democratic National Convention should be our first and last and only choice. That convocation will doubtless select a worthy standard bearer, around whom all can rally.

Elect a good Democrat; place him in the presidential chair; surround him with honest, Democratic counsels; and I will trust him for all the consequences.

But will the ballot box be free? Will it be open and untrammeled? Yes, it must; yes, it shall be. Let millions of freemen, determined still to be free, declare with arms in their hands, if necessary, that it shall be free, untrammeled and undefiled, on the first day of November next.

And if in a fair expression of the national sentiment, the decision shall be that we must give up all for lost, the nation will bow to its fate. Thy will, great God, be done on earth as it is done in heaven! But we hope better things. The political heavens are auspicious, and we may believe that Providence is smiling through them upon our bleeding country. The American people never yet left the Democratic party out of power in the general government beyond the time when they had an opportunity to restore it through the ballot-box. The radicals are fast losing their hold upon the confidence of the people. Never was confidence more wofully misplaced or more wickedly betrayed. It must soon be withdrawn from those in power. The nation, for three long years, has suffered all the horrors of abolition fanaticism. We have been passing a fearful night of terrors and gloom. That night, to millions of our countrymen, is a night eternal. But light is springing up in the east. Behold the cheering beams streak up on the horizon.

"Oh! how brightly breaks the morning!" Lift up your hands and rejoice, for the day of your redemption draws nigh.

We are now authorized to hope and expect that the approaching contest will bring the genial spirit and policy of the Democratic party back into administration.—That portentous cloud of anti-slavery agitation which lowered so long over the country, charged with the thunderbolts of war, and which finally burst forth, hurling its shafts of death over the land, is about to lose its power and its terrors, and shrink back to its original insignificance. To be able to entertain these hopes and feel these assurances, after what the country has suffered, is truly consoling. I trust they may be fully realized. If we do our duty to the country, they will be. Let us do our duty, and this year our present rulers will be hurled from power, and the public policy of the nation will be changed entirely.—Thus, and thus only, can our beloved country be saved from the hand of the destroyer.

The Suffering Blacks in the Southwest.—The arrival of four or five thousand negroes at Vicksburg with General Sherman's expedition has filled up the contraband camps, and there is again an earnest call for help. Rev. N. M. Mann, an agent of the Christian Association, writing to Rev. Dr. Elliot, of St. Louis, in relation to the condition of these poor victims of Abolitionism, says:—"Camp life and few rations may be the best things that can be done at first for the freedman; but if the ostensible object was to kill him, nothing could be more effective. In every camp that I have visited, or that I can hear from, small pox is raging fearfully, and other diseases induced by this unnatural life prevail proportionately. Stopping at Pawpaw island the other day a few minutes in the very first hut I entered lay a negro just dead. And so it is everywhere."

Valuable Salve.—A Mormon priest named Nicholas made a nerve and bone all healing salve, and thought he would experiment a little with it. He first cut off his dog's tail and applied some of the salve to the stump. A new tail grew out immediately. He then applied some to the piece of tail which he cut off, and a new dog grew out. He did not know which dog was which, at least Nicholas said so.

☞It is said Mr. Vallandigham is in great danger of being mobbed in Canada—so many "loyal" men and Union Leaguers have gone over there to escape the draft.

A Sharp Shot from "Holy Rifleman" Beecher.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher rather startled his loyal congregation of the church of the "Holy Rifles," in Brooklyn, recently, by a eulogy of the rebel soldiers, in the course of a sermon from the strictly scriptural and orthodox text that "the price of liberty is not only eternal vigilance but eternal self-sacrifice."

"Where," exclaimed the speaker, "shall we find such heroic self denial, such upbearing under physical discomfort, such patience in poverty, in distress, in absolute want, as we find in the Southern army? They fight better in a bad cause than you in a good one; they fight better for a passion than you do for a sentiment. We believe them to be misguided, but we must do them the credit of saying that they fight well, and bear up under trouble nobly; they suffer and do not complain; they go in rags, but do not rebel; they are in earnest for their personal liberty; they believe in it, and if they can they mean to get it."

Mr. Beecher also denied that slavery was dead. "Dead!" he exclaimed; "we know that within the lines of the frontier army there are yet three millions of slaves. And yet we learn that they are docile, amenable to the will of their masters, patient and subservient. Don't be deceived."

The reporter says, "It is scarcely necessary to add that not a few of Mr. Beecher's flock went home that night *slightly* astonished!" We should think so; for if any poor "copperhead," whether priest or layman, had pronounced such a eulogy on the armies of Jeff. Davis, the whole kennel of Abolition hounds would have raised the cry of "rebel sympathizer" and "traitor" against him, instanter. It is well for Mr. Beecher that his loyalty to the negro is approved at the White House and in the War Office, or he would stand in great danger of being sent after Vallandigham into exile, or to keep company with the State prisoners in Fort Hamilton.

Who Was the Victor at Gettysburg.—General Meade, being in the actual command of the American forces, was first hailed as the victor. But immediately, it was claimed that he fought the battle on the plan sketched by General Hooker, and therefore to the latter belongs the palm. No, says General Sickles, Meade had ordered a retreat; but, I disregarding the command made a desperate charge on the enemy's lines and drove him from his defences. (To me, therefore, is due the merit of the victory on a double ground—I whipt him, (the enemy) and whipt him in spite of my commander. There is still another claimant, General Hancock, who avers that Meade left the conduct of the battle to his judgment, and it was fought wholly under his direction, and on ground of his selection.

How the Soldiers Regard McClellan.—The Holmes County (Ohio) *Farmer* of the 24th ultimo, states, a few evenings since Mayor Geisdorf, of Sandusky City, gave a supper to the Third Division Sixth Army Corps, stationed at that city. This division belongs to the Army of the Potomac, and has had a good opportunity of testing the merits and character of General McClellan; to whom they are devotedly attached. During the evening, the Mayor, who is a radical Abolition ultraist, incidently made some remark derogatory to the character of General McClellan, when General Terry and his entire staff, together with most of the officers present belonging to that division, instantly took their departure, thus showing their contempt for a man who dared impugn the loyalty and patriotism of their late commander.

An Officer Disgraced and Dismissed.—The court martial at New Orleans, in the case of Major Alexander S. Hill, 18th Regiment Corps d'Afrique, sentenced him to degradation from his rank, in presence of his troops, and confinement at Dry Tortugas one year. The findings and sentence of the court have been approved by General Banks, by general order, in which he says: "The offense of which this officer is proved guilty—an attempt to effect by violence advantages over powerless women—is disgraceful to himself and criminal in the eyes of God and man. The country does not wish in its service men who would so disgrace the uniform they wear."

The Destruction of Cavalry Horses.—Recent orders from the War Department, designed to stop the destruction of cavalry horses, authorized a Board of Inspectors to report regiments and companies that neglect and waste their horses, to be dismounted and broken up, and transferred to other organizations, the officers to be mustered out of the service; and commanding Generals of armies and departments are empowered to dismount and transfer to infantry regiments any man who uses up his horse by neglect or cruelty.

☞The Philadelphia *Press* proves that Mr. Lincoln is a thorough Garrison Abolitionist, and hence is entitled to the support of the entire Abolition party. Garrison says so, too. Garrison said, "This Union is a lie! The American Union is an imposture. I am for its overthrow! Up with the Flag of Disunion." *Quantum suff.*—*Boston Post.*

Selling a Husband.—A German named Gouch, who for a number of years, resided in this place, but is now attached to a cavalry regiment at Chambersburg, was arrested a few days since, by Sheriff Ripley, and brought to Carlisle, charged with having more wives than the law allows. It seems Gouch became tired of his lawful wife and wooed and won the affections of a damsel at Chambersburg, and wedded her, whereupon wife No. 1 brought suit for bigamy against him. On hearing of the case, Gouch offered $50 to his indignant spouse for his freedom, which she accepted, and he went rejoicing to rejoin his new wife.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

☞Deacon Peters lately took occasion to administer a reproof for swearing to Joe Mills, a particularly wild fellow, but not intentionally "transgressional." Joe listened attentively to his words and seemed to appreciate the exhortation, and when he had concluded, he replied as follows: "The fact is, deacon, that I swear a great deal and you pray a great deal, but neither of us mean anything by it." The deacon alludes to Joe as an instance of the most total depravity.

☞In a gay circle of the Faubourg St. Honore, Paris, they were complimenting the beautiful Duchess de ——— on the approaching and apparent birth of an heir to so illustrious a house as her own. "Say nothing of it to my husband," she replied, "it's a nice little surprise I'm preparing for him."

FREMONT.

The Fremont movement is assuming huge proportions. At this moment General Fremont is an object of far greater terror to Mr. Lincoln, as a candidate for the Presidency, than McClellan, whose gentle temper, moderate opinions, and strong sense of professional subordination, render him far less formidable, even with large allowance for his great personal popularity. There is a positivism and an earnestness about this Fremont revolt which is very impressive.—Looking at it, as we are able to do, from a purely disinterested point of view, we think ourselves competent to measure accurately the elements of its strength. General Fremont's personal character, as developed in his actions, is a positive one. He is resolute, unscrupulous, energetic, self-willed, not to be put off or turned aside by any of the soft or harsh influences, which a moribund Administration can bring to bear on him.—Rhetorical, ornamental appeals about the Union, as identified with a certain set of men in office, whom he personally detests, will have no more effect on him than flies and mosquitoes used to have in his marches over the Western plains. They may annoy his cattle and camp followers, but they will not turn him aside. He thinks it a falsehood and imposture, that Abraham Lincoln can save this Union. He has persuaded himself that John C. Fremont can; and, therefore, he and his friends have determined he shall try. Of the same description are his leading advocates—the open and the secret promoters of his nomination in New York and the Northwest.—Let any one read *The New Nation*, or Mr. Wilkes's singularly able articles, and he will know what we mean. At this moment they are watching the false steps and shortcomings of the Camarilla at Washington as closely, and judging it as censoriously as any avowed opposition journal in the land. They have large pecuniary resources, and know how to use them. Almaden and Mariposa are surer and stronger reliances than Mr. Spinner's printing presses at Washington.

The son-in-law of "Old Bullion" looks with grim contentment on his only radical rival, Mr. Chase, running hither and yon, trying in the language of the *Tribune*, "to shore up his sinking currency." Then these friends of Fremont are even bolder than he. They shape in his resentments. Though of varied classes they are compact. They have an aim. They are the "Outs" of the Republican party; and when has the day been that the "Outs" have not been too strong for the "Ins?" There is, too, the German element of the Northwest, united as one man, which is not only devoted personally to Gen. Fremont, but being essentially a Red Republican party, refugees of 1848, themselves and their children, only waiting for Lincoln and Seward to connive at the elevation of an Austrian to the Mexican throne to break into open revolt.—Then there is what are called the radicals of the North, led by Mr. Greeley, who are panting for a chance to feed an ancient grudge against their moderate allies, and who know that Fremont will bar the door forever against their *betes noirs*—the Weeds and Sewards. No one can read the New York *Tribune* of last week, and its argument in favor of deferring the June Convention, without feeling that the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, will blow a gale before long, and that Ahab had better get ready his chariot before the rain comes. Our neighbor of the *North American* and his Leaguers, the Mrs. Partingtons of the new deluge, flourish their mops in vain. Then too comes to the aid of this class of Republican malcontents and their leader, the negative element of Mr. Lincoln's weakness in and out of Congress. It is said and believed that he can command the cordial support of but two Senators out of the whole array, and one of them is under a notice to quit. Besides, Mr. Lincoln has all the military odds of this summer against him. If General Grant succeeds, Mr. Lincoln gets no credit. If he fails, the Administration will be held responsible. Like Jessica, Mr. Lincoln is "gone both ways;" and this is what we call a negative element of his rival's strength. There is, besides, for General Fremont, another chance, a crack in the dark future in which he and his friends see a ray of light. It may be part of the Administration policy—we do not doubt it is—to break up and crush out by military force the organization of the Democratic party, especially in the Middle and Eastern States. We have no fear of the success of so detestable an outrage, but seeing what we have in Maryland and Delaware, and remembering what was done and acquiesced in here last autumn, it would be idle to deny its possibility. And then, this organization, thus to be broken to pieces by the trip-hammer of military power, whither would it go? Would any Democrat hesitate an instant to do anything consistent with personal honor to prevent the continuance in power of the men now there? And even if the chances of Democratic sympathy be remote, as we believe them to be, are they not worth computing by the shrewd, far seeing men who have initiated and are now conducting the Fremont movement? All this is visible to the Lincoln managers, and they are troubled accordingly. The fancy politicians of the cities, of course, think that everything is in favor of Lincoln, and are sure of his election—just as in old times they used to elect Mr. Clay in railroad cars and steamboats. They clap their little bantam wings and crow at the League. Mr. Boker, forgetting Zagoni and the Life Guard, chirps an ode to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Gerhard looks very sad, and Mr. Gibbons very angry, when any one else is spoken of. The *North American*, like good natured, rollicking Captain Macpeath, between Lincoln and Chase, its Polly Peachum and Lucy Lockit, would be happy with either, but does not like to think of another. All is gay and confident,

———"pomp, and feast and revelry,
With masks and antique pageantry."

But the Fremont skeleton is here. It is in some closet at the League. It crosses Chestnut street occasionally, and startles the maudlin devotees of the "National."—It travels in the cars with Mr. Chase. It points its bony, scornful finger at Mr. Seward. It bestrides the grim, bronze statue in front of the White House, and gibbers at Mr. Lincoln himself. Nothing else makes him serious. Sagacious politicians see these chances and this inevitability as plainly as we do, and the shrewd, long-headed Thanes of Republicanism begin to fly. Those twins of cunning, Cameron and Butler, scent their doom, and have been taking sweet counsel at old Point Comfort. The first step in the game will be the postponement of the June Convention. That done, Mr. Lincoln may as well prepare for "Exodus," and the Leagues for "Lamentations."

Such, we honestly believe to be the state of the game in the Republican party at this moment, on which we can afford to look, if not with indifference, with the contentment inspired by the firm faith that under certain circumstances honest men may come to their rights.—*Phila. Age.*

SOLDIERS ON THE WAR.

General George W. Morgan, whose command at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, was left without provisions or other supplies, and who, rather than surrender, blew up the fort, and with his brigade fought his way through the mountains to the Ohio river, subsisting on green corn during a forced march of eighteen days—who fought in Sherman's ill-fated attack on Vicksburg—finding that the war was perverted to other purposes than those set forth at its beginning, on the occasion of a late Democratic meeting in Mount Vernon, Ohio, made a speech, an extract from which will be found below:

"Mr. President and fellow-citizens: The annals of the world do not record the history of a political contest so full of momentous consequences as the one we are about to enter upon. Our great Republic is in imminent peril; the Constitution lies crushed beneath the armed heel of President Lincoln; and the war commenced to preserve the Constitution and the Union has been made the wicked pretext of an attempt to destroy both.

"Regardless of the advice of his constitutional advisers; pitiless to the wail of death which rises like a dirge from blighted firesides; remorseless as to the million dead of our heroic armies, whose blanched bones, if gathered together, would form a pyramid whose summit would be lost among the clouds; indifferent to the stupendous debt, which in another year will be equal to the assessed value of all the real estate, and all the personal property of all the States, and all the Territories from Nova Scotia to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Mr. Lincoln, in his car of Juggernaut, rolls on, crushing States and Commonwealths and populations as he moves forward in his path of desolation.

"My friends, this is no idle dream; no sketch of fancy; but a stern and dread reality. If the war continues, the liquidated national debt will at a low estimate amount to two thousand five hundred million dollars by the 30th of June, 1865. Not one of you can measure in your minds the size of that monstrous debt. When you think of it, it is like trying to fathom eternity."—*N. Y. News.*

SOLDIERS AND THEIR DUTY.

Gen. Rosecrans, at St. Louis, has issued an order relating to breaches of the civil law by soldiers. It contains the following honorable, soldier-like and statesman-like sentiment, which every true patriot and lover of law and order will heartily endorse:

"Officers and soldiers are reminded that, their functions being to establish law and justice against armed opposition too strong for the officers of the civil power, their uniform becomes a sacred badge, and whoever, wearing it, commits or permits wrong or outrage to persons or property, stains that badge, and stabs the country he professes to serve. Military power is a trust more sacred and honorable than a trust of property. He who misuses this power to gratify or benefit himself is more guilty and dishonorable than the violators of a pecuniary trust. Impartial justice and the strictest regard for the weak and defenceless are therefore the duty and the glory of the true, patriotic soldier. They are, also, the marks of true nobility and courage, while cruelty and injustice are the sure badges of baseness and cowardice."

☞Republican editors more than any other men living are responsible for the various outrages that have been committed by soldiers. For the last year or more, the Abolition press, when unable to answer the solid arguments of Democratic editors, would bristle up, and, as a kind of intimidating threat to Democrats, yelp from their kennels "just wait till the soldiers come home;" thus intimating that our brave soldiers, when at home, could do as they pleased, and set law and order and decency at defiance, and settle their private griefs by brute force. It was an invitation to the soldiers to perjure themselves by violating the oath they had taken when they enlisted. It was asking the soldiers to commit lawless acts, and thus disgrace themselves and their uniforms. Not long since a pompous Major General, during the delivery of an Abolition, negro-equality speech, used these words—"Wait till the soldiers come home—they will settle accounts with the copperheads." What was this but an invitation to Republican soldiers to commit murder and arson? The Major General who could thus incite soldiers to acts of violence should have his straps torn from his shoulders. But yet the man who made these remarks stands high in administration circles. It is not often that a true soldier will be guilty of a dishonorable act, for he respects the uniform he wears and the oath he has taken; but sometimes it has happened that the more ignorant of them have, by taking a hint from bad advisers, degraded themselves, by committing unlawful and infamous acts. Their advisers, then, and not the soldiers, are the more guilty parties, and against *them* public opinion should be directed and the finger of scorn pointed.—Soldiers, we repeat, will not be guilty of low and disgraceful acts, provided they are not tampered with by the liars and cowards who attempt to use them for their own devilish purposes.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel, March 29.]

Some days ago a Pennsylvania regiment, the 29th, we believe, left this city for the front, over the Jeffersonville Railroad.—We understand that at several places on its route acts of lawlessness were committed which no good citizen can or should justify. The regiment stopped at Franklin a short time. While there some of the soldiers completely riddled the *Herald* office, which had just been fitted up after a similar demonstration a few weeks previous. These men had no acquaintance at Franklin—they knew nothing of themselves about the *Herald* office, hence it is fair to infer they were incited to this outrage by some of its political enemies in that place.

When the train arrived at Vienna, Gen. Grant happened to be there. Upon being informed of the conduct of the regiment, he inquired of one of its officers if any officers or men were sober. The officer replied that a few of them were. He then gave orders for the car doors to be locked, the sober men stationed upon the platforms, with instructions to shoot down all who offered any act of insubordination. In addition, he ordered the regiment to be placed under arrest upon its arrival at Louisville. Such are the facts in the case as represented to us, and our only regret is to chronicle any act of lawlessness upon the part of those whose first duty it is to maintain law and order.

M'Clellan and the Soldiers.—Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Chase and General McClellan were nominated for the next Presidency at one of our hospitals a few days since, and the votes of the inmates taken. Of three hundred votes polled two hundred and fifty-three were for Gen. McClellan.—*World, dispatch.*

☞A correspondent tells of a soldier wounded by a shell at Fort Wagner. He was going to the rear with a mutilated arm.
"Wounded by a shell!" he was asked.
"Yes," he coolly answered, "I was under the darned thing when the bottom dropped out."

☞A mile or so from town a man met a boy on horseback, crying with cold. "Why don't you get off and lead the horse?" said the man, "that's the way to get warm." "It's a b-b-b-borrowed horse, and I'll r-r-ride him if I freeze."

☞Lord Ashburton is dead.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1864.

The Quota of Pennsylvania.—On an adjustment of the credits due this State, it appears that she has now an excess of ten thousand over her quota under all the previous calls for troops, and that it will require but sixteen thousand men to fill our quota under the last call for two hundred thousand men. It is said that Governor Curtin has reliable intelligence to this effect. The number to be raised—sixteen thousand—is not large for this great State; and, with proper effort, can be filled with volunteers before the time designated for the draft.

☞The notorious English agitator, George Thompson, who was over here some years ago, preaching Abolition and *Disunion*, has returned to see the bloody fruits of his counsels, and, strange as it may seem, is made a lion of. He was even given the Hall of the House at Washington to deliver one of his characteristic tirades in, and on Wednesday evening the disgusting show came off, attended by President Lincoln and members of his cabinet. What *is* this country coming to? What depth of degradation may it not reach under such rulers!

☞Connecticut and Rhode Island have gone for the Abolitionists, as usual. The old game was acted over—Abolition soldiers sent home to vote, and Democrats kept in the field.

Let Democrats bide their time. The present delirium cannot last always. The treasure that is squandered, the blood that is being uselessly shed, will tell in the end, and we are firm in faith that next fall will see a Democratic President and Congress chosen to heal the wounds of the nation.

☞An election was held in Maryland on Wednesday, on the question of amending the Constitution, so as to make it a free State. Emancipation has carried by a considerable majority. It will probably have twenty majority in the Convention. The election is pronounced a farce. In the city of Baltimore, which has at least 30,000 votes, but a trifle over 9,000 were cast.

☞The House of Representatives at Washington, in Monday, re-affirmed the Monroe doctrine, by unanimously passing resolutions embodying that principle.

Count Johannes said, in a speech in New York, on Wednesday night, that if Mr. Seward did not humbly apologize to the French Emperor for the passage of this resolution by Congress, in ninety days the leading powers of the old world would recognize the Southern Confederacy.

The June Convention.—A prodigious effort is being made in Washington to induce the National Republican Committee to postpone the National Convention which meets at Baltimore on June 7th next. The movement is headed by leading Republicans of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New England. The National Committee have the matter under advisement. A committee called upon the President last week for the purpose of obtaining his consent. The result of their interview is not known.—They avow openly that is useless to make any nominations before August or September; that without military successes neither Lincoln nor any one else nominated upon the Republican platform stands the ghost of a chance for an election. A postponement is regarded as the virtual defeat of Lincoln for the nomination.

☞The old maxim is, that a man who will deliberately LIE, if pushed, will swear to it. It seems, however, this rule finds an exception in the case of the LIAR who started the story that Gen. McClellan had had a secret interview with the rebel Gen. Lee, the night after the battle of Antietam.

☞"Miscegenation" is a new word just introduced by the radicals of the Wendell Phillips school. It means the worship of the negro, and the intermarrying of the whites and blacks. The word is not to be found in the dictionaries, but is a new invention to soften down the disgusting term of amalgamation, which means the same.

Raised Greenbacks.—It is said that raised Greenbacks are being circulated in different localities. The notes are easily detected upon a close examination. The art of pasting and altering notes has been brought to great perfection, and persons who look only at the figures on a bill may be easily misled as to its denomination.

☞By a boiler explosion at Merrick & Son's foundry, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, seven workmen were killed and over thirty wounded. Seven hundred men are temporarily thrown out of employment by this awful disaster.

Three buildings belonging to the Union Powder Works at New Dunham, N. H., were blown up on Tuesday, killing four men.

☞Californians who attempt to pay their debts in greenbacks instead of specie are advertised in the papers as dishonest, and made social outlaws.

☞Gen. Gilmore found it necessary to publicly censure the officers at Hilton Head for "undue familiarity" with negroes.—Since the Republican party has endorsed miscegenation as a party measure, it is thought that General Gilmore ought to retract his censures of the officers for practicing it at Hilton Head.

☞The New York *Nation*, a Fremont paper, says "Lincoln is, of all the citizens of the United States, the least honest and the most dangerous." Rather a hard dig to come from Abe's own party.

☞The *Evening Post* wants Congress to pass a "vagabond act" to expel all the lobbyers from Washington. But would not a vagabond act disperse Congress itself?

THE POISONED CHALICE.

A very large portion of the Abolition party who were once furious in demanding "unquestioning submission" to Mr. Lincoln as "the Government," and denouncing every one who refused to subscribe to the doctrine, are now very restive under it themselves, and object to it in terms as violent as were ever used by Democrats.—Greeley and Beecher, Phillips and Pomeroy—indeed it is said half the Abolition Senators and nearly as many of the Representatives in Congress—are now among the men who don't like the doctrine, because the doctrine don't suit their present purposes. It shows how blind or unprincipled they have heretofore been, and it should show to the unprejudiced and reflecting Abolitionists that there is no dependence to be placed in either the opinions or actions of their great leaders. Fanatics are never to be trusted, but always to be opposed as dangerous. Many people knew this long ago, and a great many are only now learning it. The Albany *Argus* quotes the following paragraph from the *Statesman*, an Abolition sheet of the darkest dye, to show how "curses come home to roost:"

"Through the machinery of Conventions composed in large proportion of office holders, of State Legislatures in which the imbibers of or seekers after Federal pap assembly predominate, of newspapers controlled by those who are governed by the love of patronage—a concerted and noisy attempt has been made to hurrah up the President for re-nomination, and hurrah down everybody who has been mentioned as his possible competitor. A new and most preposterous theory is likewise sought to be established—*that fidelity to the Government involves as its necessary corollary fidelity to Mr. Lincoln, and that whoever is not ready to become a zealous devotee of that gentleman, must be ideally opposed to a triumph of the Republic over armed treason, through a cordial union of all its supporters.* An inevitable effect of this course of conduct is to induce warfare of ideas. There are necessarily some who do not favor a second term for the Chief Magistrate, who have become his enemies from various causes, while evidently upholding the cause of the country—and such as these will not fail to find in the determination to force him in advance upon a Convention called merely for the purpose of registering his nomination, abundant reason why they should make their enmity effective."

We cannot, as the *Argus* does, express sympathy with these people who are now suffering from their own doctrines. It serves them right that the poisoned chalice has been placed to their own lips, and may be the means of making them better and wiser men.

LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION.

The Albany *Statesman*, the most ultra of the Republican press, confesses that "the proud and numerous party which was represented in the Convention at Chicago, no longer retains an existence. It has been dissipated by the action of its chosen head. The Administration, therefore, stands in the anomalous and painful position of having no organized political support outside the circle of its own office-holders and retainers—a very noisy but by no means controlling faction."

Looking for the causes of this dissolution, it finds them in the falsehood of the administration to its principles, and in this other fact, to which all will bear witness, that—

"A pack of sharks, hungry, villainous and incorrigible, have feasted upon the public treasury and depleted it at the rate of millions monthly; that the patronage of the Federal Government has been bestowed upon those with whom the electors, if allowed an exercise of choice, would have absolutely refused all dealings—until high places of trust are held by known and convicted cormorants, and men driving fast horses and living in freestone houses purchased with United States greenbacks, who ought to be pegging shoes in State prisons."

ABOLITION "DISLOYALTY."

A new daily paper is to be started at Washington city, devoted to the interests of Fremont.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Tribune*, the leading radical organ of Illinois, has hoisted the name of John C. Fremont as the people's candidate for the presidency.

The *Pazor*, a Bohemian Republican paper printed at St. Louis, puts the name of Fremont as a presidential candidate at the head of its columns.

The Hermann (Mo.) *Volksblatt*, (Republican) also hoists the Fremont flag.

H. S. Brown, a radical Republican, publishes an article nearly four columns in length in the Milwaukee *News*, all of which is directed against Mr. Lincoln.

At a late meeting of the German American National Club of New York city it was *unanimously*

"*Resolved*, That we will not support Abraham Lincoln under any conditions whatever, if he should be re-nominated by any party for a second term."

Says the *German American*, a representative and able German journal of the Abolition persuasion;

"But, above all, let the Republican politicians not wonder, if in a choice between Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan, the German Republicans should stand aloof from the contest and leave the election to the Democratic candidate. The crimes of the Lincoln administration towards the German volunteers must be brought home upon it by its utter destruction. We hope that every man of the Ninth, and every friend of German honor and glory, will take a solemn oath not to rest until a complete change in the administration is effected."

Lincoln in New York.—The first general mass meeting of the friends of Lincoln, took place in the Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday evening week. General Jim Lane, of Kansas, was the lion of the occasion. His speech is reported as remarkably free from oaths. He took ground against miscegenation, and the announcement met with disapprobation. During the speech cheers were given for Lane and Lincoln, and three cheers called for Fremont were hailed with mingled cheers and hisses. The meeting was small, consisting of three to four hundred.

☞The Democracy of Fulton county carried every township except one, at the late spring elections, and in that a portion of their ticket was elected. The Abolitionists made desperate efforts, but were defeated at every point. In the borough of M'Connellsburg the Democrats elected their whole ticket, for the first time in many years. Little Fulton is soundly Democratic, and will show a handsome record in the coming Presidential campaign.

☞All the bands in New York refused to play at the presentation of a flag to a negro regiment, and the managers of the affair were obliged to send to Governor's Island and obtain a Government band. Dr. Tying made a speech at Cooper Institute, Tuesday evening week, in which he denounced the bands as a "set of low born driveling foreigners."

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Secretary Chase's gold bill has become a law, and has already proven a failure for the purpose intended. Gold has gone up to 70 per cent. premium, in spite of the power conferred upon the Secretary to enter the market and dispose of the little surplus the Administration may collect.

The Chicago *Tribune* lays down in a late issue its plan of financial operations as follows:

FIRST—TAX out of circulation the 400 millions of unconstitutional bank issues, and thereby reduce the enormous paper inflation nearly one-half below its present dimensions. This measure would accomplish immense good to the whole country.

SECOND—Offer to the public, immediately, five hundred millions more of Government stock—the interest and principal payable in coin. When the former loan was all taken another of similar character ought to have been immediately offered to the public. Unless greenbacks can, at all times, be converted into gold interest paying bonds, they will inevitably depreciate. Everybody but the members of Congress know this to be a law of finance.

THIRD—The best remedy of all is increased taxation. The present cost of the war is three millions a day, while the revenue derived from taxes and tariff is barely half a million a day. It should not be less than a million. There is nothing like taxation to sustain the credit of the Nation and induce capitalists to loan it their money at low rates of interest. A people that will consent to pay heavy taxes will never seriously think of repudiating their debts, and their credit will always be good.

The boldness with which this Administration organ utters its decrees, says the Burlington *Argus*, would call up a smile at any other moment. It declares the Bank issues of the several States, which have existed since our Constitution was adopted, as unconstitutional, and favors the taxing of them out of existence. Next a further issue of bonds, payable interest and principal in gold, for five hundred millions of dollars, and finally further taxation of one hundred and fifty millions per annum as the best part of its scheme.

The *Tribune* states the present cost of the war at three millions per day, or eleven hundred millions per annum.

This plan shows completely the recklessness to which the Administration is reduced. The rights and property of citizens are to be sacrificed by onerous taxation to give place to an irredeemable government currency, whether they wish it or not. More inflation of the currency and more dependence upon the favor of the Administration until the party in power has complete control of the destinies of its subjects. This once accomplished, they may institute such form of government as they may choose, and the people will acquiesce from sheer inability to resist. Any form of despotism will be held better than anarchy, and the choice that will be declared must be made between the two. With our present national debt of three thousand millions, the labor of the country must suffer for centuries to come to meet the interest. Privations and want must take the place of plenty and happiness, and every household must groan under the burden heaped upon us so carelessly by the imbecility that now rules at Washington. What horrors of bankruptcy and ruin would another four years of the same fanaticism and folly entail upon the American people. Heaven avert such a dreadful calamity.

GENERAL ITEMS.

☞Butter is sixty-five cents a pound in Boston. Her contractors and shoddyites can well afford it—but how is it with the poor?

☞The Legislature of Maine has defined the Lord's day to extend legally from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday.

☞They are building a new Opera House in Paris, which is to cover seven and a half acres of ground.

☞A negro correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, in describing the late battle at Olustee, in Florida, attributes the great loss among the negro troops to the *cowardice* of the white officers of the 8th United States negroes.

☞The first continental money was issued in 1775. It was in good repute during three years, when depreciation began. In March, 1778, $1 in coin was worth $1,75 in paper. In May, 1781, $1 in coin was worth $300 in paper.

☞A combination of speculators in New York last week bought up all the teas in market, about $3,000,000 worth. A similar combination has also been effected to buy up all the coffee, and that too will probably be successful. This all comes of *paper* money being too plenty.

☞Artemus Ward, the irrepressible, has arrived in Chicago.

☞Paul Morphy, the Chess-player, is back at New Orleans from Europe.

☞An English newspaper says that only one person ever got to the bottom of the Schleswig-Holstein question, and he was a German Professor, who immediately went mad.

☞Counterfeit postal currency of the denomination of fifty cents, is said to be in circulation.

☞The Democrats of Cass county, Indiana, recently presented S. A. Hall, the editor of the *Democratic Pharos*, printed at Logansport, a new power press, with a steam engine for running the same, the whole costing about $1,500.

☞A curious fact, illustrating the active character of our people under the most discouraging circumstances, is, that architectural plans have been recently prepared for an iron-clad church in Charleston, Mass.

☞After a boy had called several times at a store in Bennington, Vermont, the other day, and called for "Mr. Dewey," he was asked what he desired of that gentleman. "Oh, nothing," was the cool reply, "his house is on fire."

☞The black measles are said to have broken out in one of the regiments at Chambersburg. Superior medical skill has been called in by Gen. Couch, and it is thought the ravages of the disease will soon be stayed.

☞A new oil fountain, which discharges eight hundred barrels a day, has recently been discovered in Pleasant county, West Virginia.

☞General Kilpatrick's bet of $5,000 that he would reach Richmond, is said to have been with General Pleasanton.

☞The New Yorkers are just now very much occupied with a project to tunnel Broadway from the battery to central park for a steam passenger railway, with stairways at the street crossings for the accommodation of passengers.

☞The greatest pets of the Republican party are free born Americans of African *scent*.

☞There are said to be $21,000,000 in gold in the Treasury. Why not take it and pay it out to the soldiers, as the Democrats in Congress suggested?

☞All wars are carried on at the expense of the laboring classes. They furnish the men and they pay the taxes.

☞Rude white boy—Clear the track, nigger! Small American Citizen of African descent—Now you jes' luff me lone! I guess you'll wish you was a nigger yourself afore dis war's over.—*Exchange.*

MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SISTER.

We must in justice apologize to the *Tribune* for refusing our credence to its story, that Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. Lincoln, who lately went South by way of Fortress Monroe, abused her pass and carried contraband goods in several large trunks, so giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The facts are as the *Tribune* stated them—are even worse; and in apologizing to that journal for an incredulity which its habitual mendacity regarding political opponents has created and fostered in our minds, we have no other alternative than to restate the facts precisely as they are, painful as it is to any loyal American to join that fanatical journal in any course, or to endorse its impeachment of the chief magistrate of the United States for assisting openly in giving direct aid and comfort to the armed enemies of the Union. The facts, then, are these, and we make no comment upon them; for if they do not, in themselves, make the heart of every patriotic northern man and woman shudder within them, then the fanaticism of the time has drugged the North into an insensibility which nothing can arouse:

Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. President Lincoln, was a rebel spy and sympathizer. When she passed into the confederacy a few days ago, by the way of Fortress Monroe, she carried with her in her trunks all kinds of contraband goods, together with medicines, papers, letters, etc., which will be, doubtless, of the greatest assistance to those with whom she consorts.

When General Butler wished to open her trunks, as the regulations of transit there prescribe, this woman showed human autograph pass or order from President Lincoln, enjoining upon the Federal officers not to open any of her trunks, and not to subject the bearer of the pass, her packages, parcels or trunks, to any inspection or annoyance. Mrs. White said to General Butler, or the officer in charge there, in substance, as follows: "My trunks are filled with contraband, but I defy you to touch them. *Here,*" (*pushing it under their noses.*) "here is the positive order of your master!"

Mrs. White was thus allowed to pass without the inspection and annoyance so peremptorily forbidden by President Lincoln in an order written and signed by his own hand, and to-day the contents of his wife's sister's trunks are giving aid and comfort to the enemy—nor least in the shock which these facts will give to the loyal hearts whose hopes and prayers and labors sustain the cause which is thus betrayed in the very White House.—*N. Y. World.*

"THE SOLDIER'S FRIENDS!"

The Abolitionists are very fond of the soldiers about election times, but not equally so during the rest of the year. Every effort on the part of the Democrats, in Congress and out of it, to have the soldiers paid in gold or its equivalent, is opposed by the Abolitionists.

Another example of their opposition to a measure so manifestly just, was given in the State Senate last Wednesday. Mr. Hopkins, of Washington county, offered a resolution instructing the proper Committee to bring in a bill instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress "to vote for a law requiring the payment of non-commissioned officers and privates in the service of the Government, in coin or its equivalent." This resolution, which was ably advocated by Senators Hopkins, Clymer, Wallace and Lamberton, was fiercely opposed by the Abolition leaders—Johnson, Lowry, Fleming and others—and defeated by a strict party vote—all the Democrats voting for it, and all the Abolitionists against it. In its place, they proposed a resolution, merely instructing the proper Committee "to inquire into the *expediency* of urging Congress to vote an increase of pay to our brave soldiers and sailors," which was finally passed unanimously—that being all the Abolition majority would allow—with an amendment added by Mr. Hopkins, (Democrat) that the pay should not be less than $25 a month.

THE ILLINOIS DISTURBANCE.

As we suspected, the reported "copperhead" rising in Illinois turns out to have been a mere local quarrel between some soldiers and citizens of Coles county, Illinois. It seems a Democratic meeting was announced to be held at the county seat on a day when the court was in session, at which the Hon. Mr. Eden, the member of Congress from that district, was to speak. There had been a bitter feeling between some soldiers and the Democrats, on account of outrages committed by the former. It was offensively announced beforehand by some soldiers that the meeting should not be held, and, in anticipation of trouble, the Democrats armed themselves. Upon Mr. Eden arriving at the town he saw how high the feeling was running, and, to prevent disturbance, wisely determined not to speak. A fight, however, was provoked by the soldiers, who were the first aggressors, and a few persons were killed and several wounded. The whole affair, however, was over in ten minutes time. From this circumstance came the extravagant reports of a rising of copperheads in various parts of Illinois. The trouble in the West are clearly due to unhealthy public sentiment among Republicans, countenancing drunken soldiers in insulting peaceable citizens. This particular story, of course, is magnified to affect the *Connecticut Election*, and probably it will do so. By the Fall elections the country will have begun to understand what these *enormous stories* mean, and will discredit them accordingly.—*World.*

☞Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the radical leader of the House, said the other day:—"We do not know when this war will close. I do not want to discourage anybody; but I do not think it is going to end in—I will not say how long a time. Certainly not in ninety days; perhaps not in many years."

Again he said: "When our debts shall amount to two or three thousand millions, requiring $200,000,000 of gold to pay the interest, how high will gold go then? If when we have to pay but $40,000,000 a year in gold, gold goes up to seventy, how high will it go when we have to pay $200,000,000?" Stevens was opposed to paying interest in gold, or to collecting the revenue from imports in gold. He wanted all paper. He draws a pleasant picture—*over the left.*

☞The late massacre of negro soldiers near Vicksburg is now said not to have been a rebel outrage, but quite otherwise. The negroes went to a hotel where there were only white women and children with their servants, committed the grossest possible outrages on the women, and then burnt the house. An Indiana regiment heard of the affair and attacked and killed the negroes. No rebels were concerned in the shocking affair. Admiral Porter said in a late report: "The negro troops near Vicksburg have been committing many outrages."

☞The election in Nashville a few days ago was the veriest mockery that could be imagined. Hardly any voting at all was done except by soldiers. And the *Louisville Journal* says thus it will be at every election in Tennessee while the Andrew Johnson oath shall continue to be obtruded upon men presenting themselves at the polls.

☞A despatch from Fortress Monroe announces the capture of two Sergeants and eighteen privates connected with the rebel signal corps. Their station, at the head of Chuckatuck creek, was surrounded by an expedition under command of J. M. Williams, and the whole party made prisoners without firing a shot.

☞The widow of Henry Clay died at Lexington, Ky., on Wednesday last, aged 83 years.

THE WAR NEWS.

There is nothing of interest from the Army of the Potomac. Another order for the consolidation of army corps has been issued. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps are consolidated, and Major General Hooker assigned to the command. The corps will hereafter be known as the Twelfth. Major General Howard, formerly of the Eleventh Corps, takes command of the *Fourth*, relieving Gen. Gordon Granger, who reports to the adjutant general of the army. Gen. Slocum reports to Gen. Sherman.

A dispatch from Memphis states that Gen. Grierson came up with Gen. Forrest on the 2d, near Summerville, and skirmishing began, when the Confederates were reinforced, and Grierson's supports failing to come up, he fell back before a largely superior force. The fight was to have been renewed on the 3d inst.

An arrival at New York, from New Orleans, brings news of the sinking and loss of the Confederate ram Tennessee, during a gale, near Mobile. All was quiet at Alexandria, La., on the 27th ult. It was supposed that the Confederates 20,000 strong, would fall back about fifty miles from Alexandria, and there await the approah of the Union forces.

☞The conservative Republican journals in all parts of the country are taking alarm at the curious financial operations of Secretary Chase, and are beginning to speak out boldly in opposition to them. The Boston *Traveller* thus speaks of the last financial folly:

"There are many and serious objections to the use of gold certificates in payment of duties. It is liable to great abuse in fixing a new standard of value every morning, which may be affected materially for the very purpose of making the duties low on certain days. Combinations for this operation will doubtless soon be formed under the present system, and will produce much mischief, by varying greatly the duties which different classes of importers pay.—It will be very easy for a combination of large importers to swing their own duties twenty or thirty per cent. lower than those will be obliged to pay who are outside of the ring. Another objection is that if greenbacks are taken for duties, the treasury will soon be depleted of its gold, and when, not many months hence, the government requires ninety millions in coin to pay the interest, it will not be found. A third objection is, that it is a violation of the act of Congress which declares that the duties on imports shall be paid only in gold. A fourth objection is that it is giving to the Treasury Department a power of favoritism which is necessarily liable to great abuse, and collusion between the government officers and reckless commercial speculators."

All this is rank copperheadism.

☞A "reliable" gentleman, who saw the man that told it to him, has given to the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Union* the following trustworthy anecdote about General McClellan. It has not yet appeared in the *Tribune*, but will, in due course—the large number of stories of the same kind which that honest paper has on hand having unavoidably prevented its publication:

It has been ascertained here that General McClellan, after he was superseded by General Burnside, went down to Richmond in a balloon and had a long interview with Jeff. Davis; that the result of this conference was that McClellan, in disguise as the rebel commander, fought and repulsed Burnside at Fredericksburg and Hooker at Chancellorsville. Horace Greeley was present and knows *all the facts. But Greeley's* partiality for McClellan has induced him to be silent till now.

"*Reliable*" *Reports.*—A Detroit paper mentions a gentleman of a statistical turn of mind, who has kept a careful record of the desertions from the rebel army since the first Bull Run, as they have been reported in the journals from time to time, and the sum total shows that Three Millions and Three Hundred Thousand rebel soldiers have abandoned the Confederacy and come within our lines. This compares very well with a statement which appeared, not long ago, in the Newburyport *Herald*, about a citizen who had noted down, for the period of three months, one hundred and forty-nine bulletins. Of these, one hundred and forty-two were contradicted within a day or two of their appearance, and all but one or two of the rest needed confirmation.

The Radical Programme.—A correspondent of the New York *World* writes that the radicals begin to give out that their plan of operations includes a total separation from the Administration party, in case Mr. Lincoln is renominated. He is denounced as having "Tylerized," and his convention is ridiculed as being precisely similar to that which assembled at Baltimore and nominated John Tyler for re-election. The radicals will run independent candidates for Congress in every district, and radical State tickets in every State.

Murder in a Theatre.—On Saturday evening week, a young man named Mitchell, deliberately walked into a private box, at the Continental theatre, in Philadelphia, and after a moment's conversation with a young girl, named Maggie Baer, drew a pistol and deliberately fired three shots at her, two of which took effect in the breast and one in the head, killing her instantly. The girl had formerly been a "waiter girl" in some concert saloon, but more recently had been living a most dissolute life. Mitchell was a very young man, scarcely 20 years of age, and is said to be a professional gambler. He avers that he was deeply in love with the girl and that jealousy prompted him to take her life. He gave himself up to an officer at once, and has since been committed for trial. The girl hails from Schuylkill county.

☞A bill is in the course of passage through the Legislature to authorize the erection of a splendid and extravagant Executive Mansion, which will prove an annual and handsome drain upon the public Treasury, and will forever prevent any man of moderate means from becoming Governor, unless he intends to steal for a living. As the State some years ago purchased and furnished a House for the Governor to live in, as good as any in Harrisburg, we regard this project as a mere fat job for somebody, if nothing worse.—*Clinton Democrat.*

A Shocking Outrage.—"One evening last week"—says the Chambersburg *Repository*—"two poor women came from a distance to town, to see their sons, belonging to the 20th and 21st regiments of cavalry, who were sick. They were unable to get a conveyance to camp (four miles) under six dollars, and not being able to afford the expense concluded though weak and weary, to walk out. On their way they were met by *four soldiers*, who stopped one of them, beat her, shocked her and robbed her of her all. We forbear to comment."

☞Jim Lane, Abolition U. S. Senator from Kansas, said, in a speech in New York, the other night, that for his part, "he liked the way the war was carried on now. So far as he was concerned, he was *willing to make this war a permanent institution.*" Tax payers, think of this.

☞At the city election held in Milwaukie, Wisconsin, on Monday last, Abner Kirby was elected Mayor, together with the whole Democratic ticket.

☞The Northern Central Railroad Company will lay a double track from Baltimore to Sunbury. Needed.

☞Forney styles Fremont's German friends "a renegade combination." What is Forney but a mercenary "renegade?"

☞Gold was 171 in New York on Thursday.

Town & County.

☞Thanks, again, to U. S. Senator Buckalew, and Messrs. McSherry and Marshall, of the State Legislature, for numerous favors.

☞Twenty-two of Capt. H. S. Benner's men, 101st Reg. P. V., have re-enlisted and had themselves credited to the borough of Gettysburg. This fills the quota of the borough within four, on all the calls, and these four will, we doubt not, be had in a few days.

☞Rev. Mr. Finney, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place, announced his resignation as pastor, yesterday week, subject to the decision of the Presbytery, which meets at Hagerstown on the 12th of this month.

☞J. Bailey Livingston, formerly of this place, has been elected Cashier of the Third National Bank of Pittsburg. A Pittsburg paper says:—"Mr. L. is well known as one of our best and most respected business men, and he is in every way qualified for the responsible position he has been called to assume."

☞C. B. Hayes, Esq., has taken charge of the Washington House, opposite the Depot, in this place, formerly kept by Mr. I. Yount, and will conduct it in the future. Mr. Yount retires from the business.

☞Any amiable young man wishing to correspond with a young lady in the West, please address Miss Mattie Winfield, Centreville, Wayne county, Indiana.

☞The sum of $2,500 has been appropriated by the Maine Legislature as its portion for the establishment of the Gettysburg Cemetery.

☞Mrs. Jacob Bushey, of this place, has our thanks for a mess of most delicious parsnips. The household enjoyed them "mightily."

By the way, would n't a good market garden pay here? We think it would. Who will try the experiment?

☞The second Concert of the "Old Folks" of Gettysburg came off on Thursday evening. It attracted a full house, and well deserved so substantial a compliment. The characters appeared in the costumes of former times, all gotten up with good taste, and so natural in the imitation as to carry the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" back, away back, to the days of big wigs and long waist-coats, gig-top bonnets and five-story shell combs. The music was well rendered, as a matter of course. We had intended to single out several performances for special praise, but, on second thought, have concluded that it would be improper to particularize when all executed their parts so effectively. The Concert was a high success.

☞We refer the reader to the prospectus of the *Knickerbocker Monthly*, in another column. This old and favorite magazine has passed into the hands of J. Holmes Agnew, under whose editorship it will, if possible, increase in interest and value. Its articles, from the best pens in the country, are admirably handled—and what is best of all, those of a political nature are *conservative*, constituting them, as it were, a "green spot" in the desert which radicalism has run out once desirable literature into. To such as wish a publication conveying pleasant and wholesome food, we would commend the *Knickerbocker Monthly*.

☞In the State Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. McSherry presented a petition from the Agricultural Society of Adams county, praying for a law protecting shade trees along high-ways.

☞The Mount Alto Iron Works have been sold by M. Jos. Hughes for $250,000; and a new organization is about to be formed to operate largely on the premises. A railroad will probably be constructed from the ore mines to Scotland, and the manufacture of Iron will be commenced on a large scale. Maj. Hughes still retains an interest.—*Repository.*

RUSSELL'S REAPER AND MOWER.—We direct the special attention of Farmers to the advertisement of this machine in another column. We can assure them that it comes up in every respect to what the adv rtiser represents it to be. Quite a number of these machines were sold in the county last year, and there has not been a single instance, as far as we have learned, in which they have not given entire satisfaction. Mr. Wm. Wible is the Agent, to whom parties desiring a machine are referred.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.—A writer from Washington to the Germantown Telegraph says the Post Master General either has or is about to submit to Congress a proposition providing "*for the pre-payment of all matter written or printed of every description.*" This is a matter that comes home to every printer and publisher, and severely affects his business. The same writer says the subject has been "kept as quietly as possible," but that it has now leaked out. The very fact that the P. M. G. has endeavored to keep it covered up shows that he distrusts his own scheme and fears to let the public know what he is about. Every publisher should speak out in condemnation upon the subject and warn the members of Congress from his district how seriously it will affect the interests, not only of the publishers, but of the community at large. Every man receiving his county paper through the mails is interested in killing off this scheme, and should so petition to Congress.

☞There is a rumor prevailing in our town to the effect that the soldiers belonging to that portion of our army who met with such a disastrous defeat by the superior number of the rebels at Martinsburg, Va., last summer, are required to pay for the government property which fell into the hands of the enemy on that occasion. It is said that the amount is to be deducted from the wages of the soldiers as it falls due. We hope for the credit of our government that the report may turn out to be a hoax, as it would be a lasting disgrace to thus rob our brave soldiers of the pittance which they receive for fighting our battles. If our defeat was owing to any mismanagement on our part, let the blame rest where it rightly belongs, on the shoulders of the cowardly negro worshiping Milroy, who through ignorance and want of courage came near having his little band of brave men cut to pieces, or to fall into the hands of the enemy, along with his commissary stores, guns, etc. The wives of some of the members of the 87th Regiment, in this place, are quite indignant against those who are said to be identified with this disreputable project, in depriving them and their children of the miserable pittance with which they are to keep body and soul together. Will not some of the members of the 87th give us the facts in the case?—*York Press.*

☞The other day, down town, "Father," said a little fellow, having apparently reflected intently on something, "I shan't send you any of my wedding cake when I get married."

"Why not, my son?" was the fond father's inquiry.

"Because," said the young hopeful, "you didn't send me any of yours."

☞Rev. F. W. Conrad has become pastor of the Lutheran Church at Chambersburg.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY AT GETTYSBURG.—WASHINGTON, April 3.—The substance of Gen. Butterfield's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the battle of Gettysburg, is substantially as follows: On the third day of the fight, according to his version, Pickett's division, which was stationed in support of the long line of rebel batteries which opened with such terrific force on our left and left centre on the afternoon of that day, after the firing had ceased, made a charge upon our position on the summit and slope of the hill, and were repulsed with great loss. Hastily reforming their broken columns, they moved toward their left flank, and rejoined the main body of Longstreet's corps.

"This necessarily left their right much weakened, and their batteries exposed to capture. Meade's officers represented to him the error of the enemy, and suggested that it should be profited by, but Meade dissented, and the result was that the rebels, at their leisure, hauled off their batteries from our front, and placed them in positions to protect their retreat, which became general at 12 o'clock on the 4th of July. General Butterfield expressed it as his opinion, that had a charge upon the rebel batteries, weakened by Pickett's diversion and repulse, been made, they could have been carried.—General Butterfield was also examined as to the Chancellorsville battle.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—General Meade was before the War Committee on Friday, and gave a written statement of some length, in which he fully vindicates his conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, and explained the origin of the statement of his having ordered a retreat upon the second day's operations. It appears that General Butterfield was authorized to reconnoitre the country and roads, and make preparations to retreat in case the location was found to be untenable, but that he never ordered any retreat or saw any occasion for one. In this he is sustained by a number of general officers.

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.—The New York *Express* says: It has been announced upon semi-official authority, that the fields at Gettysburg, where the Rebel dead lie, are to be ploughed up. It is to be hoped that, for decency's sake, at least, such report may prove untounded. It were far more in accordance with the laws of civilized warfare, to pay proper respect to the buried remains, even of our enemies.

A piece of ground should be set aside, and such of the bodies as are recognizable by marks on clothing, or otherwise, should have a separate burial, and a head board, though it be but rough wood, should designate the names and regiment, if known. The foe who so bravely contested the famed battle of Gettysburg, certainly need a better fate than the burial of a dog.

When the war is over, and the moment of calm reflection unbiased by heated passion and party malevolence shall return, many, very many heart-stricken wives and mothers will visit the Northern battle-fields on a search for the remains of lost loved ones; and who can describe the feelings of such, at seeing over the bodies of those they love, the corn or rye lifting its tall head, to preach of the unvalled for vindictiveness of man! Let not this threatened desecration occur. Rather let the beautiful sentiment of the Golden Rule be carried out, and instead of retaliating for fancied or real injuries, learn how doubly blessed it is to "return good for evil."

☞The First National Bank of Gettysburg having determined to increase its Capital Stock to $100,000, there is yet an opportunity afforded to those who wish to make a good and safe investment to subscribe and thus secure some of the stock. The books are now open for subscription at the Bank. may2-3tl

☞April Court commences next Monday.

Greeley Pitches In.—At a large Fremont meeting, held last week, in the city of New York, Horace Greeley pitched into honest *Old Abe* in good style, denouncing him in the most public, emphatic and vindictive manner possible, and declaring himself in favor of Fremont for the next Presidency. Is *Old Abe* the Government now, and is Horace Greeley guilty of treason?

☞The President has, it is said, offered Fremont a foreign mission, but the deposed commander "don't see it." He has his eye on a spot a good deal nearer home.

☞Capt. William P. Brady, for many years Librarian of the State Senate, died a few days ago at Harrisburg. He was a soldier of the war of 1812.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. S. Reniff, Mr. ALFRED SLONAKER to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Mr Jacob Culp, both of Cumberland township.

☞Our best wishes attend the newly-married and happy pair on their kind remembrance of the printer—in the shape of a "greenback." Aspirations for their health, long life and happiness go up from us.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. WM. McGONIGAL, to Miss MARY G. OGDEN, both of this place.

In Frederick, on the 22d ult., by Rev. S. W. Zimmerman, of the German M. E. Church, Mr. WM. A. CROUSE, of Adams county, (of Coles Cavalry,) to Miss MARGARET BURST, of Frederick.

On the 19th ult., by Rev. Daniel Longsdecker, Mr. ABRAHAM BURKHOLDER, of Latimore township, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN RAFFENSPERGER, of York county.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. JESSE REUSER, of Conewago township, York county, to Miss MARY JANE HARTZELL, of Cumberland township, Adams county.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

Yesterday morning, at Fairfield, ZEPHANIAH HERBERT, Esq., aged about 86 years. He was one of the most prominent and esteemed citizens of the county, and occupied a seat in the State Senate several years, with credit to himself and his district. Living respected, he dies lamented. His remains will be deposited in Ever Green Cemetery to-day.

On the 6th inst., in Straban township, Mr. SAMUEL HARMAN, aged 50 years and 5 mos.

On the 3d inst., near Cashtown, this county, Mrs. JULIA WILSON, aged 50 years.

In New Salem, on the 30th ult., JOHN AMOS HARTMAN, aged 31 years 4 months and 13 days.

In Cashtown, on the 2d inst., Mr. JOHN McCLEARY, aged 64 years 4 months and 5 days.

In Fairfield, on the 18th of March last, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, ANNA BLACK, daughter of A. H. and Martha McCreary, aged 14 years and 2 months.

At the residence of her father, Major Henry Wolf, near Abbottstown, on the 26th ult., Mrs. LEAH EMLET, aged 36 years 11 months and 24 days. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

On Tuesday night last, in McSherrystown, Adams county, Mrs. ELIZABETH LIPPEY, wife of Mr. Peter Lippey, aged about 60 years.

On the 30th of March, Mr. JAMES McELWEE, of Huntington township, aged 76 years 9 months and 9 days.

At New Chester, March 29th, JACOB L. WOLF, infant son of David Wolf, aged 2 years 2 months and 4 days.

Near Abbottstown, April 1st, EMANUEL Y. S. LAUGHMAN, aged 3 years 9 months and 26 days.

☞Mr. Lincoln, on his way to Washington, in February, 1861, made a speech at Cleveland, in which he said:

"Why all this excitement? Why all these complaints? As I said before, this crisis is all artificial. It has no foundation in fact."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Singer Sewing Machines.—Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a PAMPHLET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
458 Broadway, New York.

☞PHILADELPHIA, 810 Chestnut St.

☞G. JACOBS & BRO., Local Agents at Gettysburg. [Aug. 17, 1863.

$25!] **Employment.** [$25!

AGENTS WANTED!—We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [May 18, 1863. 1y

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	5 75 to 6 00
Rye Flour	5 50
White Wheat	1 40 to 1 50
Red Wheat	1 30 to 1 40
Corn	1 00
Rye	1 20
Oats	75
Buckwheat	75
Clover Seed	6 00 to 6 50
Timothy Seed	2 90 to 3 50
Flax Seed	2 00 to 2 40
Plaster of Paris	11 50
Plaster-ground, per bag	1 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	6 50 to 6 62
Wheat	1 40 to 2 00
Rye	1 40 to 1 45
Corn	1 20 to 1 22
Oats	60 to 93
Clover Seed	7 25 to 7 50
Timothy Seed	3 10 to 3 27
Beef Cattle, per hund.	10 50 to 17 00
Hogs, per hund.	10 00 to 12 00
Hay	31 00 to 35 00
Whiskey	1 07 to 1 08
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	80 00

Dr. S. E. Hall

IS now engaged in the practice of his profession, in Gettysburg, to which he will devote his entire attention. Midwifery, Fevers, Rheumatism, Derangements of the Liver, and the various and complicated diseases of Women and Children, will receive his special attention. He has lately suffered severe losses, and is now advanced in life, yet he hopes to merit and receive at least a share of business.—Residence, Baltimore street, near the Post Office.

☞He offers his Farm for sale.

April 11, 1864. 2t

C. O. D.

I HAVE placed my books in the hands of A. J. Cover, Esq., for collection.

Persons indebted to me for fees, &c., during my term as Register and Recorder, will have the goodness to walk up and settle immediately, as no further indulgence will be granted.

C. N. MARTIN.

April 11, 1864. 6t

Notice.

THE first and final account of Joseph J. Smith, deceased, (by John L. Smith, his Administrator,) Assignee of Lewis P. Weaver, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

April 11, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of John Busbey, Jr., Assignee of John Busbey, Sr., has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

April 11, 1864. tc*

Notice.

JEREMIAH SHEETS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jeremiah Sheets, late of Highland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

W. ROSS WHITE, Adm'r.

April 11, 1864. 6t

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company are hereby notified that an Election for President, Managers and Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Company, will be held at the public house of F. J. Wilson, in Abbottstown, on the 27th day of APRIL inst., between the hours of 1 A. M., and 1 P. M. JOSEPH SMYSER, Sec'y.

April 11, 1864. td

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Committee of the person and estate of Lydia Ann Brinkerhoff, a Lunatic, of Straban township, in said county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said Brinkerhoff, to present the same to the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.

ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF,

April 4, 1864. 6t Committee.

5 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Highland township, Adams county, on the 29th ult., a boy named JOHN JONES, about 15 years of age, bound by the Directors of the Poor. All persons are warned against harboring or trusting said boy Jones, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid for his return, but no thanks.

JOHN BUTT, Jr.

April 4, 1864. 3t*

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH'S.

Russell's

SCREW POWER COMBINED
REAPER AND MOWER,
IMPROVED FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Farmers wishing to purchase a good Machine—one of the most simple and durable that has been manufactured to our knowledge—a machine acknowledged by Machinists, not interested, to come the

NEAREST TO PERFECTION

of anything they ever saw. This machine has no side draft, no pressure on the horses' necks, and for lightness of draft

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

It can be easily worked with a span of small horses, in the heaviest grain or grass, without fagging. It is easily changed from a

MOWER TO A REAPER.

This machine has given satisfaction wherever sold and used. Certificates have been published to that effect, which will be found in my circulars, left at most of the public places.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

have been made since last season which will render the machine still more efficient and durable.

FARMERS, EXAMINE THIS MACHINE and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. We give the privilege of trying the machine before purchasing. Extras kept on hand in case of breaking. A specimen machine can be seen by calling with the subscriber, near Gettysburg, Harrisburg road.

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.

April 11, 1864. tf

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 6th and 7th days of MAY, 1864.—The subscriber, as Agent for the Heirs of Jacob Lohr, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, the following Real Estate of said decedent: On FRIDAY, the 6th of MAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

No. 1: A FOUR ACRE LOT, adjoining lands of Wm. Unger, Peter Sell, and others.

No. 2: FOUR ACRES, adjoining lands of Michael H. Kitzmiller, Levi Maus, and others.

No. 3: FIVE ACRES, adjoining lands of Amos Lefever, John Gotwalt. and others.

The above three lots are situated within one mile of the late residence of said decedent, and near Shildt's School-house, and will be shown to those desirous of viewing them by Jacob Lohr. The people will meet at the house of decedent, and then proceed to the lots, where the sale will take place.

In the afternoon of the same day, will be offered,

No. 4: A LOT OF SIX ACRES, near the Maryland Line, in said Union township, adjoining Geo. Feeser, Henry Sterner, and others, a quarter of a mile from Bart's School-house. It will be shown by Henry Sterner. All the above lots are well set with Chesnut Timber, and some Oak.

On SATURDAY, the 7th day of MAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A HOUSE AND 2 BUILDING LOTS, in Hanover, York county, Pa., fronting on the Hanover and Baltimore Turnpike, and known as Lot No. 3 on Forney's plot of lots. The house is a new Two-story Frame, well finished, inside and outside, painted white; and a pump in the yard. The property will be shown by Mr. Bupp, residing thereon.

Also, at the same place, A TRACT OF LAND, about 3 miles from Hanover, on the Black Rock road, adjoining John Hershey, John Lunz, and Krendler's School-house, in Heidleberg township, York county. It contains about 14 acres, about 5 acres of which are young Chesnut Timber—and will be shown by John Lunz.

☞Attendance given and terms made known by JACOB M. BOLLINGER,
Agent for the Heirs of Jacob Lohr, dec.

April 11, 1864. ts

Assignee's Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On THURSDAY, the 14th day of APRIL, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the undersigned, Assignee of Silas Fickes and Wife, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, about 1½ miles south-west of New Chester, in Straban township, the following Personal Property, viz:

1 BROOD MARE, 1 Three-year old Mare, 2 Two-year old Colts, 4 good Milch Cows, 1 Durham Bull, rising two years old, 1 do. six months, 1 Broad-tread Three-horse Wagon, one-half interest in Spring Wagon, 1 good Rockaway Buggy and Harness, 1 Cart, Sled, Sleigh and Bells, Hay Carriage, Winnowing Mill, Grain Drill, Cutting-box, Jack-screw, 2 sets of Hind Gears, 2 sets Front Gears, 1 set of Single Harness, Wagon Saddle, 1 good Riding Saddle and Bridle, Blind Bridles, Halters, Collars, Hames, Housings, 2 Fly Nets, Butt Chains, Breast Chains, Traces, Horse Blankets, 2 pair Spreaders, 2 Log Chains, 1 Plough, 2 Harrows, 1 Shovel Plough, Corn Fork, 1 double Shovel Plough, 1 Field Roller, Horse Rake, Work Bench, set of Manure Boards, a lot of Oak and Ash Plank, Grindstone, Grain Cradle, Clover Cradle, 3 Mowing Scythes, Pick, Wheelbarrow, Lock Machine, Wood Saw, Hoes, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Cow Chains, Crowbar, Maul and Wedges, Ladder, Benches, Water Vessels, Boxes, Bags, Double and Single Trees, 1 good Three-horse Tree, Hay by the ton, and Corn by the bushel. Also, 1 Corner Cupboard, Ten-plate Stove, Carpeting; Grain in the ground.

☞The FARM, containing about 77 Acres, if not rented prior to the day of sale, will be offered for Rent, at public outcry, on that day.

ABRAHAM FICKES,

April 11, 1864. ts Assignee.

FISH'S

Lamp Heating Apparatus.

BOILING—FRYING—STEWING—STEEPING—WITH THE FLAME THAT LIGHTS THE ROOM.

☞By the flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast can be cooked.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞Simple in construction; easily kept in order, ready for use in a moment, convenient to have on hand.—*Druggist's Circular.*

☞Fish's Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day. The utility of it is unquestionable, a great saving is made in heating and cooking small articles, and can be made to cook meals for a great many persons, which is actually done on the ambulance cars which carry the sick soldiers.—*Scientific American.*

☞For family use, hospital tent, barracks, picnics, fishing, nursery, or sick room, it is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

☞I have tried the apparatus, and my wife and I proclaim the same a most valuable and indispensable article, and we now wonder how we could have so long done without it.—*Ed. Coal Oil Circular.*

☞An economical contrivance for getting up heat at short notice for nursery and general household purposes. One important point is the saving in cost over coal fires.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

PRICES FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS.

CAPACITY FROM ONE TO FOUR QUARTS.

THREE ARTICLES COOKED AT ONE TIME WITH ONE BURNER.

Arranged for Kerosene or Coal Oil, or Gas. A Descriptive Pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis. Also,

THE UNION ATTACHMENT,
Price, 50 Cents,

To be attached to a common Kerosene Lamp or Gas Burner, by which Water may be Boiled, and Food Cooked; also arranged to support a shade.

EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE.

☞Agents Wanted.

WILLIAM D. RUSSEL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl St., New York.

April 11, 1864. $10

Sorghum Mill.

THE subscriber would thus early give notice, for the purpose of encouraging the growth of that very profitable article, Sorghum, or Sugar Cane, that he will put up a first class SORGHUM MILL, in Gettysburg, in time for the manufacture of Molasses in the fall. His machinery will be extensive and the best be can get, and he therefore expects to have a good share of custom. His rates will be liberal.

HENRY UTZ.

April 4, 1864. 3t*

Come on With Your Jobs!

HENRY HOOVER will do all kinds of REPAIRING to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c., in a neat and substantial manner, and at the lowest living prices. His shop is in West street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, Gettysburg. He promises to do good work, and asks a share of public patronage. [April 4, 1864. 1y

The Knickerbocker

MONTHLY: A NATIONAL MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, ART, SCIENCE, AND SOCIETY.—EDITED BY J. HOLMES AGNEW.—This, the oldest and most celebrated of American Magazines, which has included among its contributors the foremost names in our native literature, and whose antecedents are hardly excelled, if equalled, by any other in the world, is now in its thirty-second year of publication.

It has, therefore, a special claim upon the attention of the people of the United States, which, added to its high literary character, ought to make it a welcome guest in every household.

The January number commenced the Sixty-third Volume, and no labor or expense will be spared in the future to make it worthy of its name and country.

TERMS.

One copy, postage free, $3 per annum; Two copies, $4 25. To the Army and Navy, Clergymen and Teachers, $2.25.

The Knickerbocker and any other Monthly published in the United States, $4.50 per annum.

Single copies, postage free, 25 cents.

Persons getting up Clubs of Five copies may have them mailed to different addresses for $2 each per annum, with an extra copy free. The postage on each Magazine is six cents per quarter, which must be paid in advance by club subscribers at the post-office where it is received.

All communications should be addressed to

J. HOLMES AGNEW,
37 Park Row, New York.

April 11, 1864.

National Hotel,

(RAILROAD HOUSE.)

LITTLESTOWN, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has leased that large, convenient and popular house, the National Hotel, at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., and solicits a share of public patronage. His chambers will be found very comfortable, his table supplied with the best the market can afford, and his bar with the choicest wines and liquors. A large yard and commodious stabling are attached to the Hotel, and he will keep none but the most attentive hostlers. With a long experience in this line, and every disposition to please, he feels certain of rendering satisfaction to all who may call with him.

G. B. YANTIS.

April 4, 1864. 3m*

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.

April 4, 1864. tf

Let Everybody

KNOW IT—
CHAMBERSBURG STREET AHEAD!
Having just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

without any disparagement to my neighbors or any other portion of the town of Gettysburg, I have the pleasure of announcing that Chambersburg street is ahead and that the place to buy Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, cheap, is at my new stand, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the splendid assortment of Gaiters, Slippers, Morocco Lace Boots, &c., intended for Ladies' wear.

Also, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Umbrellas, Tobacco, Cigars and Notions, in endless variety. Here is the place to buy goods cheap, as I am determined not to be undersold by any other establishment in town. Thankful for past favors, I am yours entirely,

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

March 28, 1864.

Public Sale

OF THE LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD, AND THE PROPERTY, FRANCHISES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Joseph L. Shorb, vs. The Littlestown Railroad Comp'y. } In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Eastern District. Jan. Term, 1864.—No. 28. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the 17th day of February, A. D., 1864, will be exposed to Public Sale, by vendue or outcry, upon the 28th day of April, A. D., 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the public house known as the "Railroad Hotel," in the town of Littlestown, County of Adams, State of Pennsylvania, the following described property and real estate, being the property and real estate described, or mentioned, or intended so to be, in two mortgages, executed by the said Company, bearing date respectively, April 1st, 1858, and October 13th, 1860, to Joseph L. Shorb, in trust, duly recorded in the Counties of Adams and York, to wit: The Littlestown Railroad, from its terminus at Littlestown, in the County of Adams, to its intersection with the Hanover Branch Railroad, at Hanover, in York county, together with its corporate franchises and appurtenances, and all and singular, a lot of ground in Littlestown, on which the Depot and Engine House are erected, and its Turn-table and other fixtures; and also a Lot of Ground in the Borough of Hanover, together with a lot of Wood-land, in West Manheim township, York county, containing 5 Acres, more or less; and also all the other railroad improvements, privileges, effects and assets whatever and wheresoever, belonging to and of said Company, and all the title and claim of said Railroad Company thereto, as well at law as in equity, with the appurtenances, advantages, incidents and emoluments thereof as laid out, made, and graded, and all and singular the railways, rails, sidings, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description, belonging to and owned by the said Company, and the lands, used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations, with all buildings standing thereon, or which have been procured therefor, together with all the franchises and corporate privileges to the said Company belonging; and also all other real property and estate to the said "The Littlestown Railroad Company" belonging which may not be particularly herein mentioned and described; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of the said Company, in, to, and out of the same, and every part and parcel thereof, whether the same be herein fully described or otherwise.

Terms of Sale: Five Thousand Dollars of the purchase money to be paid in cash, at the time of sale, and the balance within ten days after the confirmation of sale, upon delivery of the deed by the Trustee. The Bonds of said Company, intended to be secured by the said Mortgages, will be received in payment of the said balance of purchase money, at the value only of the share or dividend to which each bond so presented in payment would be entitled under the said decree, as its proportion of the proceeds of sale, on distribution, if the whole of said purchase money were paid in cash. JOSEPH L. SHORB,

April 4, 1864. td Trustee.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Cobean & Culp, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of April, as it is highly important that their business should be closed.

COBEAN & CULP.

March 14, 1864.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

A LOT of fresh GUM DROPS, the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Tavern Licenses.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on MONDAY, the 18th day of APRIL next:

Samuel Wolf, Borough of Gettysburg,
G. W. McClellan, " "
C. B. Hanes, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Jacob Stock, " "
Andrew Stock, " "
David Bluebaugh, " "
Francis J. Wilson, Borough of Berwick,
Henry Kobler, " "
Francis Bream, Cumberland township,
Alfred Slonaker, " "
George Bear, Franklin "
Geo. A. Corwell, " "
John McCleary, " "
Fred. D. Smith, " "
Alexander Miller, " "
Jacob Eicholtz, " "
Henry Munshour, " "
Maria Schriver, " "
Samuel S. Moritz, Freedom township,
Peter Lingenfelter, Germany "
Levi Krebs, " "
Lawrence Brandt, " "
George B. Yantis, " "
Joseph Barker, " "
John D. Becker, Huntington "
Geo. W. Hildebrand, " "
D. M. Markley, " "
Peter Shively, Hamiltonban "
Francis McCleaf, " "
Alexander Beushoof, " "
Franklin Gardner, Latimore "
Conrad Waggoner, M'tpleasant "
Jacob J. Diehl, " "
Henry Hartzell, Butler "
Charles Myers, Menallen "
Oliver P. House, " "
George Shane, Oxford "
Jacob Martin, " "
Robert M. Dicks, Reading "
Shaderick G. Stevens, " "
Jacob L. Grass, Straban "
Allen M. Cook, Tyrone "
George Rex, Butler "
Jeremiah Johns, Conowago "
Daniel Becker, Hamilton "

STORE LICENSES.

George F. Kalbfleisch, Gettysburg.
Lydia Myers, Germany township.
Nathaniel Eames, " "
Francis X. Smith, Oxford "
Reily & Sneeringer, Conowago tp.

JAMES J. FINK, Clerk.

Mar. 28, 1864. tc

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.—We return thanks to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books will be left at the store; and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we are desirous to settle our business without delay.

ALEXANDER COBEAN,
Jan. 30, 1864. JOHN CULP.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of Cobean & Culp to John S. Crawford, Esq., respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize his successor—where Bargains may be had. JOHN CULP.

Feb. 8, 1864.

Another Change

IN THE HAT AND SHOE BUSINESS.—A. Cobean having associated with him in business John S. Crawford, who purchased the interest of John Culp, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COBEAN & CO., who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of

SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &C.,

and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.

A. COBEAN,
J. S. CRAWFORD.

Doing business under the name and firm of A. Cobean & Co. [Feb. 8, 1864.

Notice.

DANIEL POLLEY'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel Polley, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Gettysburg and the last named in Cumberland twp., they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. B. DANNER,
CHARLES B. POLLEY,

Mar. 28, 1864. 6t Executors.

Tin Ware.

THE best quality of TIN WARE always ready at the Tin Establishment of S. G. COOK, (formerly A. Polley's,) opposite the Globe Inn, York street. The highest prices paid for old Brass, Copper, Lead and Pewter, at the above named place.

Mar. 28, 1864. 3t

Notice.

ABRAHAM LADY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Lady, late of Franklin township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB LADY, Adm'r.

Mar. 14, 1864. 6t

FRANK HERSH. AARON HEAGY.

To Hucksters & Marketmen.

HERSH & HEAGY, formerly of New Oxford, Adams county, have opened a Commission House, at 428 Massachusetts Ave., WASHINGTON CITY,

for the sale chiefly of
BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, &C.

Hucksters will find it to their advantage to consign to them, as Washington is the best market for these articles in the United States. Marketing delivered to McFarland & Stevenson's Express Company, Baltimore, South Eutaw street, will deliver it safely at their door.

March 14, 1864. tf

Established 1850.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,

respectfully beg leave to notify their friends, customers and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 151 Franklin street, to the commodious four-story Warehouse,

NO. 308 BALTIMORE STREET,

between Howard and Liberty, where they will for the future conduct the Wholesale Business, solely in

Hosiery, Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods,
Perfumery, Notions,
Stationery, Cutlery,
Toys, &c., &c.,

to which they invite the attention of city and country purchasers, feeling confident of their ability to offer inducements in prices and quality of Goods.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
308 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

March 14, 1864.

Battle-field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COAL OIL—at
DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 18th day of APRIL, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

24. Account of Isaac Brinkerhoff, Administrator of Rachel Brinkerhoff, deceased, settled by John G. Brinkerhoff and Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Administrators of said Isaac Brinkerhoff, deceased.

25. The first and final account of George Group, Administrator of the estate of Maria Mowery, late of Butler township, dec'd.

26. The first and final account of George Group, Executor of the will of Mary Mowery, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased.

27. The first account of Samuel Brown, Administrator of Eliza Fried, deceased.

28. The first and final account of Amos Lefever, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Dysert, late of Germany township, deceased.

29. The first and final account of Jacob B. Trostle, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Fidler, deceased.

30. The second and final account of John Klinepeter and Frederick Klinepeter, Administrators of Frederick Klinepeter, deceased.

31. The first and final account of George Hollinger, Administrator of Michael Hollinger, deceased.

32. The account of Andrew Wilt, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Wilt, deceased.

33. The second and final account of Joseph Dysert, Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Biehl, late of Union township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, exhibited by Amos Lefever, Administrator of the estate of said Joseph Dysert, deceased.

34. The account of Michael Bender, Guardian of Jonas Eppleman, deceased.

35. Second and final account of Hon. Isaac E. Wierman, one of the Administrators of Daniel Fickes, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 14, 1864. td*

Come to York Street!

THE undersigned has bought out the Grocery and Provision Store of W. E. Bittle, in York street, a few doors east of St. James Lutheran Church, and will continue the business at the same place. He has increased the stock, and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of goods in his line, such as

COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, TEAS,

Salt, Fish, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Washing Machines, Blacking, Candles, Needles, Pins, Combs, &c., with a large lot of

SEGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Also, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps.

Call and see for yourselves. His assortment is not only full, but he sells as cheap as the cheapest.

The highest price paid for old Lead.

DAVID TROXEL, JR.

Gettysburg, March 7, 1864.

First National Bank

OF GETTYSBURG.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, March 11th, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Gettysburg, County of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this eleventh day of March, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Mar. 21, 1864. 2m

New Clothing Store.

THE undersigned invites attention to his NEW CLOTHING STORE, in LITTLESTOWN, Adams county, Pa., formerly occupied by A. Herman. He will continue the business at the old stand, in Hanover street. He has

INCREASED THE STOCK,

and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of CLOTHING for

MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR.

I return my thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage extended to me thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof.

HENRY RIESER.

Mar. 21, 1864. 3m

Millinery

AND STRAW GOODS, in every variety, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line; of the latest and most approved shapes and styles.

Soliciting an early call, I remain
Yours, Respectfully,
A. WARD,

Nos. 103, 105 & 107 N. Second St., Philadelphia.

Mar. 21, 1864. 4t

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be left in the hands of Jos. Gillespie, who will continue the business at the old stand, and immediate settlements are asked.

GEO. A CODORI,
JOSEPH GILLESPIE.

March 14, 1864. tf

Cabinet Furniture.

T. P. SHERBORNE & SON,

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

No. 220 S. Second St., below Dock, West side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand a very large assortment of Rosewood, Walnut, Oak and Mahogany Furniture, of latest designs, and superior workmanship, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices. Beds and Mattresses made to order. [Mar. 28, 1864. 6m*

Notice.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between Hollinger & Herbst, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them. All persons knowing themselves indebted will please make immediate payment. The books will be found at the old stand. JACOB S. HOLLINGER,
SAMUEL HERBST.

April 4, 1864.

$225. SEVEN OCTAVE $225.

Rosewood Piano Fortes.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
499 BROADWAY, N. Y.

New, Enlarged Scale Piano Fortes, with all latest improvements.

Thirty years' experience, with greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, enable us to sell for CASH at the above unusually low price. Our Instruments received the highest award at the World's Fair, and for five successive years at the American Institute. Warranted five years. TERMS NET CASH. Call or send for descriptive circular.

March 7, 1864. 3m

Stray Horse.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, on the 23d of March ult., a large BAY HORSE, 17 hands high, and about 11 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

GEORGE E. PLANK.

April 4, 1864. 3t*

FOR LADIES.—All sizes of Buffalo Over Shoes for sale at the corner of York street and the Diamond by ROW & WOODS.

"Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juices of the pine tree."

*** * * "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial has given evidence in thousands of cases of its power to cure in Consumption of the Lungs, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and eruptions on any part of the body."**

*** * * "Those who are troubled with throat and lung diseases, cannot do better than get a bottle of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and use it according to directions."**

*** * * "We believe that one dollar spent for Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial will do more to purify the blood and cure scrofulous sores than ten dollars on any other remedy."**

*** * * "The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."**

*** * * "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial does its work at once, and the patient is immediately relieved and cured."**

☞Don't fail to read the next column.

Mar. 21, 1864. 6t

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE
TAR CORDIAL,

IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE,

obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? HAVE YOU SORE THROAT? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that most fatal disease, CONSUMPTION?

Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think lightly of them until it is too late. From this fact, perhaps more than any other, arises the sad prevalence and fatality of disease which sweeps to the grave at least "one sixth" of death's victims.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs, but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases had a good effect; but how to combine medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Pa., the proprietor of "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."

Many, not only of the people, but physicians of every school and practice, are daily asking me, "What is the principle or cause of your success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption?" My answer is this:

The invigoration of the digestive organs—the strengthening of the debilitated system—the purification and enrichment of the blood, must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain, subduing inflammation, and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this two-fold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with Nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

I ask all to read the following certificates. They are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation:—

Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir—I had a very dreadful cough and sore throat for one year, and my whole system was fast giving way, and I was prostrated on my bed with but little hope of recovering. My disease baffled the power of all medicines, and in a short time I must have gone to my grave, but thank God, my daughter-in-law would not rest until she went to your store, No. 10 N. Second street, and related my case to you, purchased one bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial and I commenced to use it, and in one week I was much better, and after using three bottles I am perfectly well, a wonder to all my friends, for they all pronounced me past cure. Publish my case if you think proper.

REBECCA HAMILTON,
No. 1321 Wylie Street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is an infallible cure for Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Breast, Inflammation of the Lungs.

Mr. Ward says:

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—I had Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, and Palpitation of the Heart in their worst forms; I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but they could not stop the rapid course of my disease, and I had despaired of ever being restored to health. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was highly recommended to me by a friend; I tried it, and I am thankful to say that after using four large and one small bottle, I was restored to perfect health. You can give reference to my house, No. 968 N. Second street, or at my office of Receiver of Taxes, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets.

JOHN WARD.

Read the following from Utica:

Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in informing you through this source that your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which was recommended for my daughter by Dr. J. A. Hall, of this city, has cured her of a cough of more than five months' standing. I had thought her beyond cure, and had employed the best of medical aid without any benefit. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as a safe and sure remedy for all those similarly afflicted, as I know of many other cases besides that of my daughter that it has entirely cured of long standing coughs.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN V. PARKER,
Daguerrean Artist,
126 Genesee street, Utica.

* * * :—I have used Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial in my family, and can cordially recommend it as a valuable and safe medicine for colds, coughs, and to those predisposed to consumption.

DR. G. A. FOSTER,
160 Genesee street.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial, saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial when taken in connection with Dr. Whishart's Dyspepsia Pills, is an infallible cure for Dyspepsia.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will cure Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, and is also an excellent remedy for diseases of the kidneys, and female complaints.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS and ONE DOLLAR per bottle. Prepared only by the Proprietor,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

March 21, 1864. 1y

VARIOUS.

JACK DOWNING'S DREAM.

The gallant old Major, in one of his recent letters, gives an account of a dream that he had one night, and which, at the "Kernel's" request, he related to him. It is unfortunately too much like the reality:

"That nite I had a wonderful dream.—The next mornin, when I went in the room where the Kernel was, ses he, 'Major, you look uncommon serious this mornin; what's the matter?' 'Well,' ses I, 'I had a wonderful dream last nite that enamost frightened me to deth.' 'Wal,' ses he, 'what on earth was it?' 'Wal,' ses I, 'if I must tell it, just as it appeared to me, you musn't get mad.' 'Oh,' ses the *Kernel*, '*I* don't keer nothing about dreams, for I allers interpret them 'by contraries.' 'Wal,' ses I, 'you kin cypher out the meaning of it yourself to suit yourself, but I'll tell it to you jest as it appeared to me, and it seemed as plain as broad daylight.'

"'Wal,' ses I, 'I thought I was in a grave yard, and there was a great big grave dug, large enough to hold four or five coffins, and while I was standin there wonderin what on earth the grave was for, I saw a big black hearse comin and Stanton was drivin it. That kinder startled me; but I looked agin and I scott was a bein drawn by them War Dimmycrats, Dickinson, Butler, Meagher, Cochrane, and the hearse itself was marked 'War Dimmycracy.' When Stanton druv up to the grave, ses he, 'my jackasses had a heavy load, but they pulled it through bravely,' for the poor War Dimmycrats had heads of men on the bodies of mules.—I wondered what on earth could be in the hearse, for it seemed to be heavy loaded. Right behind the hearse was walkin along were you and Sumner, and Greeley and Chase, and old Grandfather Welles. Pretty soon you all went to work takin out the coffins and gittin ready to put them in the grave. The first one was marked '*habeas corpus*,' the second one 'trial by jury,' then the 'Union,' and then the 'Constitution.' When they were all out on the ground some dispute riz as to which should be buried first, but Greeley cut it short by saying, 'Put the Constiturion under, and all else follows.'

"So Greeley got the rope under one end of the coffin and Sumner under the other and begun to let it down. While it was was going down you looked kinder anxious at Chase, and ses you, 'Chase, think it will stay down?' 'My God, Kernel, it *must* stay down or we will *go up*.' Greeley was tickled enamost to deth and ses he, 'We shall bury it now so that it will never be heard of again.' Old Grandfather Welles, however, seemed half frightened to deth, and trembled like a sick dog, and ses, 'Oh, that it was all over.'

"Sumner was wrathy at this, and ses he, 'Shut up, you old fool, wait until it's under.' And there, too, stood Beecher, with a nigger baby in his arms, looking up to heaven, and praying all the while as follows: 'O, Lord, not thy will, but *mine* be done.' Finally all the coffins were put in the grave and covered up. I wondered where Seward could be all this time, and looking up, there he was, flying through the air with wings, and tails, and horns, lookin for all the world like an evil spirit, and ses he, 'If 'twere done, when it is done,' just as if he was afraid a day of resurrection was comin. I tell you it made me feel sorrowful and sad, when I saw the old Constitution and the Union put under the ground, out of sight, and when I woke up my eyes were full of tears, and I felt more like *crying* than I have since I was born.

Serious Difficulty Between White and Negro Soldiers at Paducah, Kentucky.—On Monday of last week, the negro soldiers under command of Colonel Cunningham, attempted to conscript the negro men employed on the steamer Carrie Jacobs. The officers of the boat resisted the impressment of the hands, and appealed to the white military officers in command of the post for protection against this outrage. A guard of white soldiers were immediately sent to the scene of disturbance with orders to prohibit the conscription of the negroes belonging to the boat. Upon their arrival they ascertained that the negro guards had already taken some of the men off the steamer, and were on their way to the camp with them. The white guard followed and overtook the "black guards," when they attempted to release the conscripted negroes and were resisted—the negroes firing upon them, wounding one of the party. The fire was returned, and a general fight ensued, ranging through the principal street leading from the river. Through the efforts of the white officers, the difficulty was suppressed, but not until several were seriously wounded on either side, and two of the negroes, it is believed, fatally. *The feeling existing* between the white and black soldiers at Paducah is very bitter, and may at any moment culminate in a fearful slaughter of the *latter.* The officers of the white soldiers show the feeling of their men, and their love of law and discipline alone prevented their entering into a general fight on Monday.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, March* 24.

☞ Mrs. Francis D. Gage, one of the strong-minded females afflicted—as, indeed, are all such—with Abolition taint, in a recent address on the condition of the blacks on the sea-cotton islands of South Carolina, said that when she went there in 1862 "they neither used profane language nor got drunk; but since the white man was introduced, and the intercourse between the two races had extended and become common, the contraband had arrived at a remarkable state of accomplishment in the gentlemanly disqualifications of swearing and drinking whiskey."

☞ The first disunion speech ever made in the United States House of Representatives was by Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, in regard to the Louisiana enabling act, January 14, 1811. He said:

"I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that, if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations; and that as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some to prepare definitely for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must."

Who "Proclaimed War?"—The New York *Times*, an accredited leading Republican paper, in its issue of the 6th ult., in an editorial taking issue with Thaddeus Stevens for stating that the Rebel States are belligerents and "that they are no longer in the Union," writes this down as a fact that cannot be gainsayed:

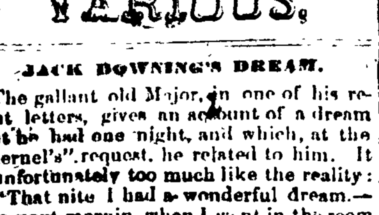
"The Confederacy wanted peace, and sent Commissioners to Washington to secure it. We would not receive them, *and proclaimed war!* They accepted war.—*The question who fired the first gun is nothing.*"

New County.—The act to erect a new county out of parts of Clarion, Venango and Warren, as it will cut off more than one-tenth of the population of Venango, and less than one-tenth of the counties of Clarion and Warren, provides for an election on the subject by the people of Venango county on the second Tuesday of October. The remainder of the act provides for the election of the customary officers in the new county of Tionesta. What a romantic name!

☞ The Abolition leaders have concluded to give up their flirtation for a time with their old flame, Aunty Slavery, and have commenced a fresh series of *amours* with a young brunette—Miss C. G. Nation.

☞ M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, now at Paris, has asked to be transferred to some other post.

ADVERT'S.



FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, &C., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c.—Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Gettysburg, Pa.

Feb. 29, 1864.

Eyre & Landell,

FOURTH & ARCH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

ARE OPENING FOR SPRING. 1864,

100 pcs $1 Fancy Silks. 50 pcs. India Silks, $1. 100 pcs good black " 200 " Ordered Plain SILKS. 4-4 LYONS Black Silk VELVET.
Brown Silks, $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, per yard.
Black " $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. "
Moire Antiques, all colors.
Magnificent Grenadies.
Magnificent Organdies.
Richest Chintzes and Percales. Spring Shawls.
New Household Staple Goods.

N. B. General assortment of Men's Wear.
March 7, 1864 3m

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,

WASHINGTON BUILDING,

165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE;

keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

Come with a Rush.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his many friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the Clothing business, at Sampson's old stand, in the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa. His stock, already full, will be much enlarged, to embrace every style of

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Caps, Trunks, Valices, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and, *in short*, everything which ought to be found at a first class Clothing and Variety House.

Particulars hereafter. In the meantime he invites everybody to give him a call. He intends to keep so perfect a stock as to accommodate all—and, with the hope of large sales, he hopes to make a living at small profits. No *trouble to show* goods, and every effort made to satisfy buyers.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

June 15, 1863. tf

One and All,

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned would say to the public that he is receiving a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES, which he will sell as low as any other house in town—Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Salt, Fish, &c., with Potatoes, Beans, and Rice; Wooden Ware, put up in the best manner; Tobaccos, Segars, &c., &c.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!—If you want to lay in your liquors for harvest, now is the time. I have many brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other liquors, which I am disposing of at short profits. Give me a call. I always *try to please*—and believe I very often succeed. Remember the place—southeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

May 25, 1863.

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,

GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.

Feb. 2, 1863. tf

Another Car Load.

BRINKERHOFF keeps up with the times by getting new goods almost every week.—He spares no effort to accommodate his numerous customers. "Quick sales and small profits," is his motto.

Dec. 7, 1863.

Still at Work.

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.

NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL.

Dec. 7, 1863.

For Sale.

A VERY desirable FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 ACRES—Buildings and Land good. Will be sold on very accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

Meat.

HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, of best quality, and cheap, at

Aug. 24. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
SHOES AND BOOTS.

Boots & Shoes!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned has just laid in a fine stock of the best city work, which he will dispose of at the lowest profits possible. His assortment embraces double-soled

CALF-SKIN BOOTS for men,
CAVALRY BOOTS,
all kinds of
BOOTS FOR BOYS,
with a large assortment of
SHOES FOR LADIES

also for CHILDREN. He has selected his stock with care, suited as he thinks exactly to the wants of this market—and additions will constantly be made as the trade may require. The goods he offers are not only well made, and of good materials, but embrace the latest styles. Particular attention will always be paid to these points.

Remember the place—YORK STREET, nearly opposite the Bank. Call and see for yourselves.

The boot and shoe-making business is carried on as heretofore.

WILLIAM SHILLENN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 7, 1863.

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.—

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, *and sold at the lowest profits.* Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, *fine and fresh—in* the shell or shucked. Restaurants and families supplied.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1863.

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq.,

IN NEW OXFORD,

we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description.

A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.

New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—

The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,

BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first-class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Albums!

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!!

Just received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which we offer below city prices. TYSON BROTHERS.

Dec. 14, 1863.

A FRESH ARRIVAL
of BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS and CAPS.

Cheap for cash. Call and see.

J. L. HOLTZWORTH.

Jan. 11, 1864.

Picking's

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

Is the place to buy your
OVERCOATS AND DRESS COATS,
your
FINE COATS AND COARSE COATS,
your
CLOTH COATS AND CASSIMERE COATS
your
FROCK COATS AND BUSINESS COATS,
your
GUM COATS AND MILITARY COATS,
your
SUNDAY COATS AND EVERYDAY COATS,
your
WARM COATS AND WINTER COATS,
your
GOOD COATS AND CHEAP COATS,

because he sells cheaper than anybody else.

☞ Go to
PICKING'S CLOTHING STORE,
on
BALTIMORE STREET, GETTYSBURG,
for your
CLOTH PANTS AND CASSIMERE PANTS,
for your
PLAIN PANTS AND FIGURED PANTS,
for your
FINE PANTS AND COARSE PANTS,
for your
FITTING PANTS AND FANCY PANTS,
for your
GOOD PANTS AND CHEAP PANTS,

because his prices are always a little lower than anybody else's.

☞ PICKING'S ☞
is the best place to get
CLOTH VESTS AND CASSIMERE VESTS,
to get
SILK VESTS AND SATIN VESTS,
to get
PLAIN VESTS AND FANCY VESTS,
to get
WARM VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS.
to get
STRAIGHT VESTS AND ROLLING VESTS,
to get
LIGHT VESTS AND HEAVY VESTS,
to get
COARSE VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS,
to get

MILITARY VESTS and all kinds of Vests, *cheaper than any other store in the county.*

GO TO PICKING'S FOR

Valises,
Trunks,
Carpet Bags,
Traveling Bags,
Walking Canes,
Umbrellas,
Gent. Shawls,
Clothes Brushes,
Hat Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Blacking Brushes,
Boot Blacking,
Buckskin Gloves,
Cassimere Gloves,
Kid Gloves,
Thread Gloves,
Comforters,
Fine Shirts,
Coarse Shirts,
Cassimere Shirts,
Flannel Shirts,
Merino Shirts,
Lambwool Shirts,
Knit Shirts,
Under Shirts,
Flannel Drawers,
Woollen Drawers,
Cotton Drawers,
Neck-ties,
Cravats,
Collars,
Paper Collars,
Gum Shoes,
Buffalo Shoes,
Cotton Socks,
Woollen Socks,
Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Combs,
Redding Combs,
Buffalo Shoes,
Gum Combs,
Horn Combs,
Ivory Combs,
Watch Keys,
Watch Chains,
Watch Guards,
Pocket Glasses,
Looking Glasses,
Clocks,
Spectacles,
Razors,
Razor Strops,
Shaving Soap,
Shaving Brushes,
Violins,
Violin Strings,
Violin Bows,

☞ If you want an ACCORDEON Go to Picking.
If you want a POCKET KNIFE Go to Picking.
If you want a SILVER THIMBLE Go to Picking.
If you want a FINE SEGAR Go to Pick in
If you want SMOKING TOBACCO Go to Picking.
If you want CHEWING TOBACCO Go to Picking.
If you want SUSPENDERS Go to Picking
If you want STEEL PENS Go to Picking
If you want GOOD PENCILS Go to Picking.
If you want SLEIGH BELLS Go to Picking
If you want a NEW SUIT Go to Picking
If you want a GOOD SUIT Go to Picking
If you want a CHEAP SUIT Go to Picking
If you want CHEAP CLOTHES Go to Picking
If you want to BUY CHEAP Go to Picking
If you want a GOOD FIT Go to Picking
If you want any article in his line Go to Picking

For he has received another large stock of

NEW GOODS

which he is selling to

old customers and new

For he has a thousand things for sale that can not be found in any store in the county.

customers at the lowest prices.

☞ PICKING'S late arrival of New Goods embraces everything in the Clothing line for Men and Boys. GIVE HIM A CALL.

Gettysburg, Oct. 26, 1863.

Row & Woods,

(Successors to R. F. McIlheny,)

CORNER OF YORK ST. AND DIAMOND, GETTYSBURG, PA., have on hand and will sell at the lowest prices,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cavalry, Water-proof, Kip, French Calf, Morocco, and all other kinds for men and boys.

LADIES' SHOES.

Gaiters, Balmorals, Morocco, Kid, Fine Calf, and others.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A large variety of all sorts and sizes, sold at old prices.

HATS AND CAPS.

Of every size, quality and style, for men, boys and children.

MISSES' HATS.

A large lot of the latest styles.

FURNISHING GOODS.

White Shirts, Cassimere Shirts. Flannel Shirts, of all styles, Collars, Cravats, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., which will be sold cheap.

UNDER-WEAR.

A superior lot of Undershirts of various kinds, Drawers, &c.

SOCKS.

Heavy Woolen, Merino, Lamb, Cotton, of all kinds—cheap as ever.

GLOVES.

Buck, Beaver, Cloth, Cassimere, Kid, Cotton, Thread, of all kinds—selling at old low prices.

SEGARS,

Of the finest flavor and best manufacture imported and domestic, selected with care.

WALL PAPER.

For Parlors, Halls, Rooms, Chambers, Ceilings, and Boxes. Centre Pieces. Fire-board Prints, Door Paper, of various kinds.

WINDOW BLINDS.

Window Paper, Oil Cloth, &c. Also, fine plain papers of different colors.

TRAVELLING BAGS.

Oil Cloth and Carpet, small and large.

Together with many other articles, all of which we will sell at lowest prices. We start out with the old, but good motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and intend to adhere to it. TERMS CASH.

ROW & WOODS.

Dec. 7, 1863. tf

1864. } PHILADELPHIA Paper Hangings. } 1864

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WALL PAPERS

AND

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Cor. 4th & Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. [Feb. 22, '64. 3m

Now is the Time.

ROW & WOODS, corner of York street and Diamond, Gettysburg, are closing out a large lot of WALL PAPER at very low prices. In the Spring paper will cost double what it can be bought at now. [Dec. 21, 1863.

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestocks', the sign of RED FRONT.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

SPRING and Summer Clothing just received at PICKING'S.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE.
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD-STONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞ Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Splendid New Books

JUST ISSUED BY

CARLETON, PUBLISHER, NEW YORK.

I.

PECULIAR.

Epes Sargent's great Novel, concerning which there has been more talk and speculation, perhaps, than about any other book issued for years. The thrilling and extraordinary facts with which the author has become acquainted have been thrown into a plot and story so startlingly bold, and yet so truthful, so tender and so gentle, that every reader who begins it must be fascinated with its unflagging interest. It is selling like wild-fire. Price $1.50.

II.

KIMBALL'S WORKS.

Embracing his capital new novel, "Was he Successful," one of the best fictions of the season. Price $1.50.

WAS HE SUCCESSFUL, SAINT LEGER,
UNDERCURRENTS, IN THE TROPICS,
STUDENT LIFE ABROAD.

III.

RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS.

A translation of M. Ernest Renan's remarkable work, just issued in Paris, where the excitement and sensation are so great concerning its subject and author, that already thousands of copies of the costly French edition have been sold. It has been extravagantly praised, and extravagantly censured; but its most severe critics do not deny the wonderful power, brilliancy, and ability displayed upon every page of the book. Price $1.50.

IV.

DR. CUMMINGS' WORKS.

Embracing his new work "The Great Consummation," which is attracting so much attention in England. Price $1.00.

THE GREAT TRIBULATION. THE GREAT PREPARATION. THE GREAT CONSUMMATION.

V.

LIGHT ON SHADOWED PATHS.

By T. S. Arthur. The popularity and interest about this delightful new work, by Mr. Arthur, are steadily increasing. It is one of the pleasantest of recent publications, and will find its way into thousands and thousands of families, where domestic stories of a pure and unexceptionable influence are welcomed.—Price $1.25.

VI.

NOVELS BY AUTHOR "RUTLEDGE."

Embracing the splendid new novel "Frank Warrington," which is selling so rapidly.—Price $1.50.

RUTLEDGE, FRANK WARRINGTON,
THE SUTHERLANDS, LOUIE.

VII.

VICTOR HUGO—A LIFE.

One of the most charming and entrancing volumes that has ever issued from the French Press. French dramatic, graphic, and lively, it abounds with the same delightful interest that made "Les Miserables" so wonderfully attractive. No reader of that marvellous romance can remain satisfied without its companion, "The Story of Victor Hugo's Life." One handsome 8vo., cloth bound. Price $1.25.

VIII.

MRS. HOLMES' NOVELS.

Embracing her charming new novel "Marian Grey," which is so popular throughout the country. Price $1.25.

MARIAN GREY, HOMESTEAD,
LENA RIVERS, DORA DEANE,
MEADOW BROOK, COUSIN MAUDE.

IX.

THE MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK.

A Second Series of a very interesting and curious book, by Walter Barrett, Clerk. Reminiscences, anecdotes, wit, humor, lively personal sketches, private and public gossip about the old and great merchants of New York City—a little bit of everything and not too much *of anything.* The first volume had an immense sale last year, and the Second Series is now ready. One elegant cloth bound volume.—Price $1.50.

X.

A. S. ROE'S EXCELLENT NOVELS.

Embracing his last capital work "Like and Unlike." Price $1.25.

A LONG LOOK AHEAD.
I'VE BEEN THINKING,
TRUE TO THE LAST,
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD,
HOW COULD HE HELP IT,
LIKE AND UNLIKE,
TO LOVE AND TO BE LOVED,
TIME AND TIDE.

XI.

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.

With directions for Self-Culture. *_* A book of information, amusement, and instruction.—Teaching the art of conversing with ease and propriety, and setting forth the literary knowledge requisite to appear to advantage in good society. Price $1.25.

XII.

TALES FROM THE OPERAS.

A fascinating little volume of Novelettes based upon the most celebrated and familiar Operas—giving the plot of each opera in the agreeable form of an interesting and attractive story. Price $1.00.

XIII.

THE HABITS OF GOOD SOCIETY.

A Hand-Book for Ladies and Gentlemen; with hints and anecdotes concerning nice points of taste, good manners, and the art of making oneself agreeable. Reprinted from the London edition, which is the best and most entertaining book on the subject ever published. 12mo., cloth bound. Price $1.50.

XIV.

BEULAH.

By Miss Augusta Evans. One of the very best American novels ever published. Its sale increases day by day, and already 30,000 copies have been sold. Price $1.50.

XV.

VERDANT GREEN.

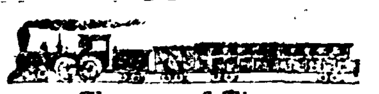
The popular, rollicking, humorous story of College Life in Oxford University, England, with nearly 200 comic illustrations. Reprinted from the London edition. A book overflowing with wit, anecdote, and ludicrous adventure. Price $1.25.

_ These books are sold by all first class booksellers, and will be carefully sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price, by

GEO. W. CARLETON, Publisher,
No. 413 Broadway, New York.

March 7, 1864.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.



Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after the first of January next, Trains over the Gettysburg Railroad will run as follows:

First Train will leave Gettysburg at 6:30, A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and other points Southward. Return at 1.30, P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, also from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Second Train will leave Gettysburg at 8, A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Return at 6, P. M., with passengers from same points. Passengers can also reach Baltimore the same day by this train. R. McCURDY, President.

Dec. 28, 1863.

New Goods

AT FAHNESTOCKS'.—Fahnestock Bros. would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Spring stock of Goods from New York and Philadelphia. Having bought them for cash, we are prepared to offer the largest and prettiest stock of DRESS GOODS ever offered to the citizens of the county and at OLD PRICES! "Quick sales and short profits" being our motto.

☞ Call and examine at the sign of the May 11, 1863. RED FRONT.

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞ They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Spring Goods.

AT A. SCOTT & SON'S.—We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Spring Goods, which will be sold cheap, consisting of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Shawls; Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottonades, &c., &c. Call and see.

May 18, 1863. A. SCOTT & SON.

Salisbury Bros. & Co.,

NO. 37 DORRANCE STREET, and 67 WEYBOSSET STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

Proprietors of one of the most extensive JEWELRY MANUFACTORIES in the Eastern States, beg to call the attention of the community generally to the very SURPRISING CHEAP RATE at which they are offering their goods, far surpassing both Foreign and Domestic Manufactures in point of elegance and real durability!

FOR INSTANCE:

For FIFTEEN DOLLARS, we forward, nicely carded and packed in good order, the following enormous quantity of Jewelry, equal in finish to any Plated Gold, and not to be recognized from Gold only by the trying of acids:—

4 Set Enamel Vest Chains; 2 Plain Florentine Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Twist Wire Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Plain Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 25 Ladies' Rings, Double-Heart and a variety of patterns; 50 Union Emblems; 50 Scarf pins, Plain and Imitation Coral; 2 Double-Glass Lockets, engine-turned; 6 Box and Glass Pins for portrait or hair; 72 assorted Lockets, Heart and Shell Charms, and 6 Band Bracelets;—all for Fifteen Dollars. A collection of this kind, when placed in the hands of any one of ordinary intelligence, ought to retail for at least One Hundred Dollars!

Catalogues, containing full information and Prices of Goods, can be obtained upon application. Orders by Mail, Telegraph or Express respectfully solicited.

SALISBURY BROS. & CO.,
37 Dorrance & 67 Weybosset Sts.,
June 29, 1863. Providence, R. I.

Something for Everybody

TO BUY AT DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.—Just opened a fine assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Stationery,
Fancy Dry Goods,
Confections,
Groceries,
Notions,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C.

Jan. 18, 1864.

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of CLOTHS CASSIMERES, Over-coatings, Cassinets, Vestings, Flannels, Muslins, Jeans, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Sept. 28, 1863.

EXCELSIOR!
EXCELSIOR!!
EXCELSIOR!!!

The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once—Office at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS

IF YOU WANT GOOD ALE, PORTER Brown Stout, Scotch Ale, and Wines, call at CHRISMER'S,

North-east corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 7, 1863.

Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his Fall and Winter stock of Clothing, the largest stock in town, consisting of

Over Coats,
Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Military Blouses and Pants
Pantaloons, Vests

Under and Over-Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., in great variety, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Sept. 28, 1863.

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN

COAL AND LUMBER,
STOVES,
TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &C.
— ALSO —
SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, ETC.

Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Young Men

AND OLD MEN, do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 14, 1863.

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS made at the Excelsior Gallery are always warranted to give satisfaction. TYSON BROTHERS.

FOR good Ale, Porter, Wines, &c., go to CHRISMER'S.

BUFFALO SHOES.—A superior article of Over Shoes, for sale at the store of ROW & WOODS.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Borma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

Stratton Bryant & Co's

INTERNATIONAL CHAIN OF COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Established in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Sts.,

New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis.

Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is, to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end, a most thorough course of business training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting-house. After becoming proficient in the Science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed, not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and despatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good, for an unlimited period, in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those only who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular. Address;

BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Feb. 8, 1864. 1y Philadelphia.

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,

for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

In the

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

the student enters upon the Graduating Course, which includes a continuance in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, &c., and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

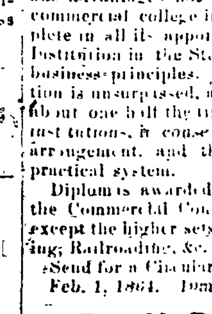
This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirely new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.

Feb. 1, 1864. 10m

Portable Printing Offices.



FOR the use of Merchants, Druggists, and all business and professional men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply. Adapted to the printing of handbills, billheads, circulars, labels, cards and small newspapers. Full instructions accompanying each office enabling a boy ten years old to work them successfully. Circulars sent free. Specimen sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., 6 cents.

Address ADAMS' PRESS CO.,
31 Park Row, N. Y., and 35 Lincoln street, Boston, Mass.

January 25, 1864. 1y

Isaac K. Stauffer,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE & IMPORTER OF WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second St., Corner Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain Watches; Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—all of which will be sold low for cash.

M. I. TOBIAS & CO.'S best quality full jeweled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for cash.

Sept. 7, 1863. 1y

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.

Nov. 18, 186.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

CALL at CHRISMER'S for your Ale, Porter, &c., &c.

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1864. No. 28.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

H. A. Picking

ATTENDS to SURVEYING, Writing of DEEDS and WILLS, CLERKING OF SALES, &c. Residence, in Straban township, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hunterstown, two miles from the former place. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.
Feb 1, 1864. 6m

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

Dr. James Cross,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting &c.

Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Welty.
Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1863. 3m

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 30, 1863. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.
Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY, the 12th day of APRIL, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the subscribers, Executors of the estate of Daniel Polley, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in said township, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, and near the Chambersburg turnpike, all the personal property of said deceased, viz:

4 GOOD WORK HORSES, 5 good Milch Cows, 5 Heifers, one and two years old, 2 yearling Bulls, 1 Sow and 9 Pigs, 13 Shotes, 1 Four-horse Narrow-tread Wagon, 1 Two-horse Narrow-tread Wagon, 1 One-horse Wagon, 4 sets of new Wagon Gears, 4 sets of Housings, 1 set Carriage Harness, Riding Saddle, Side Saddle, Wagon Saddle, Halters and Chains, Cow Chains, Winnowing Mill, Wheat Screen, Ploughs, Harrows, Hay Ladders, Sleigh, Cross-cut Saw, Maul and Wedges, Grindstone. Also, 20 cords of Wood, Wheat and Corn by the bushel, together with all the Household Furniture, consisting in part of Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Corner Cupboard, Looking Glasses, Copper Kettle, Carpeting, Sheets, Blankets, Quilts, Coverlets, good Cook Stove, &c. Also, a splendid lot of Bacon, Hams, Shoulders, Flitch, Salt Beef and Lard. Also, 8 Shares of Stock in the Gettysburg Railroad, and a great variety of other articles not herein mentioned.

The Sale will be continued from day to day until everything is sold.

At the same time and place will be sold a good Threshing Machine.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by
JOEL B. DANNER,
CHARLES B. POLLEY,
Mar. 28, 1864. ts Executors.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of APRIL next, (1864,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Conowago township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Joseph Slentz, John G. Morningstar, Absalom S. Adlebaugh, and others, containing 1 Acre, more or less, improved with a one and a half story Log Dwelling HOUSE, with cellar under the same, Log Stable, well of water, with a pump in it, near the door of the dwelling, some fruit trees, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Sebastian Weaver, Jr.
ADAM REBERT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Mar. 28, '64.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Physicians' Rates.

AT a meeting of all the practicing Physicians of Gettysburg, on the 18th inst., it was determined unanimously to adopt the following

RATES:

Country visits, for the first mile,	$1 25
For each subsequent mile,	25
Town visits, each,	50
Medicines, unless simple, extra charge.	
Night visits, one half more.	
Ordinary cases of Midwifery,	5 00
If case in the country, ride extra.	
Instrumental cases, (Midwifery.)	10 00

Other professional charges to be proportionally increased.
March 21, 1864. 4t

Town Property

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, the property he now occupies, consisting of a HOUSE AND LOT, situate on the corner of West Middle and West streets, Gettysburg. The House is a two-story Brick, with Back-building. There is also a large Shop on the premises: well of water, fruit trees, choice grape vines, &c. The terms will be easy.
HENRY D. ZIEGLER.
March 14, 1864. 5t*

Assistance Needed.

THE undersigned having heavy payments coming due on the 1st of April, would most respectfully ask those who are indebted to him to call before that time and make payment. E. B. PICKING.
March 7, 1864.

Come, One and All!

THE subscriber, having re-opened his Saloon in the North-east corner of the Diamond, invites the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his excellent ALE, PORTER, BROWN STOUT, WINE, CHAMPAGNE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c. He hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom.
H. W. CHRISMER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 24, 1863. tf

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES FOR SPRING 1864.—We respectfully invite attention to our superior stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, for the coming season. Our assortment is large and fine, and trees remarkably thrifty and well grown. Catalogues can be had on application by mail, or at the office of "The Compiler."
EDW. J. EVANS & CO.,
Feb. 8, 1864. 3m York, Penn'a.

Wanted,

A GOOD FARM in Adams county, for which I will exchange one or more Farms of choice land in Iowa, and pay the difference.
Nov. 9, 1863. GEO. ARNOLD.

For Sale or Exchange.

A VERY desirable GRIST MILL, with 38 ACRES OF LAND, in Germany township. I will exchange for a Farm, and pay the difference, if any.
GEO. ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.
TYSON BROTHERS.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations Loan day, Wednesday. [April 6, 1863. tf

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.
January 25, 1864.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SUPERIOR lot of CANNED PEACHES at J. M. ROWE'S.

POETRY.

From the German.

THE RECOGNITION.

A weary youth with staff in hand,
Comes from a far-off stranger land

With dusty hair and face burnt brown,
Ah, who will first his memory own?

The town he entered by the gate,
The tollman by the bar did wait.

To him this tollman had been dear—
They oft had joined in merry cheer.

Yet see! the tollman knows him not,
With his bronzed face and tattered coat.

With shortest greeting wandered on
The youth, who found himself unknown.

His former love looked out to see—
"Oh welcome, maiden fair, to me!"

Yet see! the maiden knows him not,
With his brown face and tattered coat.

He further staggers, sad and weak,
A glistening tear is on his cheek.

A woman, old, comes from her door,
"Good day!" he said, and nothing more.

Yet see! the woman sobs, with joy,
"MY SON!" and clasps her long-lost boy.

Though no one else had found the clue,
The MOTHER'S HEART her off-spring knew.

MISCELLANY.

For the Compiler.

SHILOH.

BY W. F. HINKLE.

On the 6th day of April, 1862, the sun rose clear, and its beautiful rays were just commencing to gild the sleeping waters and quiet woods of Tennessee, when the loud booming of artillery announced that our foes were upon us. From the time the sun rose on that beautiful and holy Sabbath, until it set as it seemed in blood, the gallant Army of the Cumberland was fighting one of the bloodiest and most determined battles ever fought upon this continent.—From the very commencement, the battle seemed to go against us, and in less than thirty minutes from the time the first gun was fired, Prentice and nearly his entire command were made prisoners. The army, however, held its ground nobly, and every inch of ground it yielded was dearly bought by the Confederates. At three o'clock, the noble and gallant Buel arrived, ahead of his forces, and by his indomitable bravery and skill succeeded in checking the enemy. All honor to this noble chieftain! Although the present Administration has wronged him and deprived him of his command, the Court-martial called to investigate his conduct has fully justified him in all his movements. His name, like McClellan's, will be handed down to posterity as the "bravest of the brave," and their names will ever be associated with our immortal Washington.

The sun went down and the armies lay down to sleep. The stars came out one by one and looked down on Shiloh's blood-stained field. The silvery moon looked on in silence for a short time, but the stars and moon were too pure to witness such scenes of blood. Dark clouds hung round the canopy of heaven, and it seemed as though that blue arch was draped in mourning. The mighty armies of heaven that were sparkling and twinkling a few moments before disappeared. Dark clouds hung o'er the battle-field and wept—wept at man's inhumanity to man. Heaven's artillery rolled and thundered as if it were mocking the artillery of man. For several long hours the rain fell and the thunders roared. It was a dark and fearful night, and the occasional gleams of lightning showed sights that I never wish to see again. Weary and worn out by the labors of the day, I laid down to sleep among the wounded and the dying. Ah! how well I remember their dying groans. I remember of seeing one poor youth about sixteen years of age. His life-blood was fast ebbing out. He was a native of Louisiana and belonged to a rebel regiment from New Orleans. I however did not know him as a rebel then. He seemed too near heaven for that. He was clasping a bible to his bosom. 'Twas a mother's gift. He was too weak to talk much with me, and I saw him pass the bible to his lips, breathe a short prayer, and then he sank to sleep forever. Near this poor boy was one of my own brave comrades of the 44th Indiana. He, too, had received a mortal wound, and it was evident, from the crimson tide that was fast flowing from his wound, that he must soon die. As a gleam of lightning showed his noble form I perceived that he was weeping—yes, the stern and brave warrior, who had fought from the dawn of day until nearly sundown, was now weeping.—He was thirsty and informed me that he had given the last of his water to the dead rebel near him. I gave him water to drink and administered to him as well as I could under the circumstances. He had been as dear to me as a brother. We had shared many hardships together. We had slept under the same blanket from the time we left our native State. We had often laid down at night with no covering but the canopy of heaven. His perils had been my perils, and his joys had been my joys. I well remember but the night before he told me he was going to write to his mother on the morrow. Alas! that letter never came. We had stood many hardships together, but it would all soon be over now. We had fought together, side by side, on that dark and bloody day—to-morrow I knew I should fight without him. His dying words were: "Will, I love the Union; but I hate Abolitionists and Secessionists." The lightning again showed that noble form. He was dead. There side by side lay two gallant forms. They had fought against each other in life, but were together in death.

Such was my experience on the first day and night of the battle of Shiloh. I hope I shall never witness another day and night like that.

Mail Robbed.—On last Wednesday evening, says the Greencastle *Pilot*, the carrier of the Middleburg mail was stopped on his way from the Railroad station to that place, by some soldiers, who drew revolvers upon the carrier (a boy of sixteen) and made him deliver up the mail, which they proceeded to examine and take whatever it contained worth taking.

☞Rascally urchins in Philadelphia stick nails into the crevices of the brick pavements and then lay back to enjoy the entanglements which result to hoop-skirts and long dresses.

HOW TO SAVE THE COUNTRY.

The Hon. Levi Bishop, of Detroit, made a good speech lately at Cincinnati. The following is the closing part of it:

HOW TO SAVE THE COUNTRY.

Then, finally, what can we do? What can we do to save the country, the government, and constitutional liberty? It is a momentous question. There is but one only way to do it. I wish I could thunder it into every ear on the continent. That one way is, BRING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BACK INTO POWER. This is the only thing that can do it. *To save the country is* THE MISSION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Then let subordinate questions be laid aside. Let individual considerations be ignored. Let personal claims be passed over. Let former divisions and heart burnings be forgotten. Let war and peace Democrats strike hands together. Let Democrats and conservatives embrace each other.

Let every Democratic association, every resolution, every speech, wish, thought, word, every banner, and, above all, every vote, point to this one result—bring the Democracy back into power. The people are ready for it, for three years of abolitionism such as we have had, is enough to cure any nation of that disease.

Let us, then, not disagree about platforms; the grand old shibboleth, *Jeffersonian Democracy*, is platform enough for me. The man who can denounce Lincoln and his administration and their infernal policy is Democrat enough for me. I care not whether he supported Douglas and Johnson, or Breckinridge and Lane, or Bell and Everett, or even Lincoln and Hamlin; if he now takes a bold stand against the usurpations, the tyranny, and the despotism of this administration, he is Democrat enough for me. The man who is ready to maintain the state governments in their integrity, as the surest bulwark, and, at the present time, the only bulwark, against anti-republican and despotic tendencies, is Democrat enough for me. I care not what a man's opinions may be on secondary questions, if he is ready to drive the abolition crew from power, and put a Democratic administration there, trusting, under a kind Providence, to the national spirit and the historic prestige of the Democracy, for the results afterwards, he is Democrat enough for you and for me and for the country. Our proper order of battle is that of opposition. Here we can stand shoulder to shoulder in this, the most momentous struggle, perhaps the last one of freemen for free constitutional government.

Nor does it make much difference who the candidate may be. Whoever receives the regular nomination from the Democratic National Convention should be our first and last and only choice. That convention will doubtless select a worthy standard bearer, around whom all can rally.

Elect a good Democrat; place him in the presidential chair; surround him with honest, Democratic counsels; and I will trust him for all the consequences.

But will the ballot box be free? Will it be open and untrammeled? Yes, it must; yes, it shall be. Let millions of freemen, determined still to be free, declare, with arms in their hands, if necessary, that it shall be free, untrammeled and undefiled, on the first day of November next.

And if in a fair expression of the national sentiment, the decision shall be that we must give up all for lost, the nation will bow to its fate. Thy will, great God, be done on earth as it is done in heaven! But we hope better things. The political heavens are auspicious, and we may believe that Providence is smiling through them upon our bleeding country. The American people never yet left the Democratic party out of power in the general government beyond the time when they had an opportunity to restore it through the ballot-box. The radicals are fast losing their hold upon the confidence of the people. Never was confidence more wofully misplaced or more wickedly betrayed. It must soon be withdrawn from those in power. The nation, for three long years, has suffered all the horrors of abolition fanaticism. We have been passing a fearful night of terrors and gloom. That night, to millions of our countrymen, is a night eternal. But light is springing up in the east. Behold the cheering beams streak up on the horizon.

"Oh! how brightly breaks the morning!" Lift up your hands and rejoice, for the day of your redemption draws nigh.

We are now authorized to hope and expect that the approaching contest will bring the genial spirit and policy of the Democratic party back into administration.—That portentous cloud of anti-slavery agitation which lowered so long over the country, charged with the thunderbolts of war, and which finally burst forth, hurling its shafts of death over the land, is about to lose its power and its terrors, and shrink back to its original insignificance. To be able to entertain these hopes and feel these assurances, after what the country has suffered, is truly consoling. I trust they may be fully realized. If we do our duty to the country, they will be. Let us do our duty, and this year our present rulers will be hurled from power, and the public policy of the nation will be changed entirely.—Thus, and thus only, can our beloved country be saved from the hand of the destroyer.

The Suffering Blacks in the Southwest.—The arrival of four or five thousand negroes at Vicksburg with General Sherman's expedition has filled up the contraband camps, and there is again an earnest call for help. Rev. N. M. Mann, an agent of the Christian Association, writing to Rev. Dr. Elliot, of St. Louis, in relation to the condition of these poor victims of Abolitionism, says:—"Camp life and few rations may be the best things that can be done at first for the freedman; but if the ostensible object was to kill him, nothing could be more effective. In every camp that I have visited, or that I can hear from, small pox is raging fearfully, and other diseases induced by this unnatural life prevail proportionately. Stopping at Pawpaw island the other day a few minutes in the very first hut I entered lay a negro just dead. And so it is everywhere."

Valuable Salve.—A Mormon priest named Nicholas made a nerve and bone all healing salve, and thought he would experiment a little with it. He first cut off his dog's tail and applied some of the salve to the stump. A new tail grew out immediately. He then applied some to the piece of tail which he cut off, and a new dog grew out. He did not know which dog was which, at least Nicholas said so.

☞It is said Mr. Vallandigham is in great danger of being mobbed in Canada—so many "loyal" men and Union Leaguers have gone over there to escape the draft.

A Sharp Shot from "Holy Rifleman" Beecher.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher rather startled his loyal congregation of the church of the "Holy Rifles," in Brooklyn, recently, by a eulogy of the rebel soldiers, in the course of a sermon from the strictly scriptural and orthodox text that "the price of liberty is not only eternal vigilance but eternal self-sacrifice."

"Where," exclaimed the speaker, "shall we find such heroic self denial, such upbearing under physical discomfort, such patience in poverty, in distress, in absolute want, as we find in the Southern army? They fight better in a bad cause than you in a good one: they fight better for a passion than you do for a sentiment. We believe them to be misguided, but we must do them the credit of saying that they fight well, and bear up under trouble nobly; they suffer and do not complain; they go in rags, but do not rebel: they are in earnest for their personal liberty: they believe in it, and if they can they mean to get it."

Mr. Beecher also denied that slavery was dead. "Dead!" he exclaimed; "we know that within the lines of the frontier army there are yet three millions of slaves. And yet we learn that they are docile, amenable to the will of their masters, patient and subservient. Don't be deceived."

The reporter says, "It is scarcely necessary to add that not a few of Mr. Beecher's flock went home that night *slightly* astonished!" We should think so; for if any poor "copperhead," whether priest or layman, had pronounced such a eulogy on the armies of Jeff. Davis, the whole kennel of Abolition hounds would have raised the cry of "rebel sympathizer" and "traitor" against him, instanter. It is well for Mr. Beecher that his loyalty to the negro is approved at the White House and in the War Office, or he would stand in great danger of being sent after Vallandigham into exile, or to keep company with the State prisoners in Fort Hamilton.

Who Was the Victor at Gettysburg.—General Meade, being in the actual command of the American forces, was first hailed as the victor. But immediately, it was claimed that he fought the battle on the plan sketched by General Hooker, and therefore to the latter belongs the palm. No, says General Sickles, Meade had ordered a retreat; but, I disregarding the command made a desperate charge on the enemy's lines and drove him from his defences. To me, therefore, is due the merit of the victory on a double ground—I whipt him, (the enemy) and whipt him in spite of my commander. There is still another claimant, General Hancock, who avers that Meade left the conduct of the battle to his judgment, and it was fought wholly under his direction, and on ground of his selection.

How the Soldiers Regard McClellan.—The Holmes County (Ohio) *Farmer* of the 24th ultimo, states a few evenings since Mayor Gersdorf, of Sandusky City, gave a supper to the Third Division Sixth Army Corps, stationed at that city. This division belongs to the Army of the Potomac, and has had a good opportunity of testing the merits and character of General McClellan, to whom they are devotedly attached. During the evening, the Mayor, who is a radical Abolition ultraist, incidently made some remark derogatory to the character of General McClellan, when General Terry and his entire staff, together with most of the officers present belonging to that division, instantly took their departure, thus showing their contempt for a man who dared impugn the loyalty and patriotism of their late commander.

An Officer Disgraced and Dismissed.—The court martial at New Orleans, in the case of Major Alexander S. Hill, 18th Regiment Corps d'Afrique, sentenced him to degredation from his rank, in presence of his troops, and confinement at Dry Tortugas one year. The findings and sentence of the court have been approved by General Banks, by general order, in which he says: "The offense of which this officer is proved guilty—an attempt to effect by violence advantages over powerless women—is disgraceful to himself and criminal in the eyes of God and man. The country does not wish in its service men who would so disgrace the uniform they wear."

The Destruction of Cavalry Horses.—Recent orders from the War Department, designed to stop the destruction of cavalry horses, authorized a Board of Inspectors to report regiments and companies that neglect and waste their horses, to be dismounted and broken up, and transferred to other organizations, the officers to be mustered out of the service; and commanding Generals of armies and departments are empowered to dismount and transfer to infantry regiments any man who uses up his hosse by neglect or cruelty.

☞The Philadelphia *Press* proves that Mr. Lincoln is a thorough Garrison Abolitionist, and hence is entitled to the support of the entire Abolition party. Garrison says so, too. Garrison said, "This Union is a lie! The American Union is an imposture. I am for its overthrow! Up with the Flag of Disunion." *Quantum suff.*—*Boston Post.*

Selling a Husband.—A German named Gouch, who for a number of years, resided in this place, but is now attached to a cavalry regiment at Chambersburg, was arrested a few days since, by Sheriff Ripley, and brought to Carlisle, charged with having more wives than the law allows. It seems Gouch became tired of his lawful wife and wooed and won the affections of a damsel at Chambersburg, and wedded her, whereupon wife No. 1 brought suit for bigamy against him. On hearing of the case, Gouch offered $50 to his indignant spouse for his freedom, which she accepted, and he went rejoicing to rejoin his new wife.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

☞Deacon Peters lately took occasion to administer a reproof for swearing to Joe Mills, a particularly wild fellow, but not intentionally "transgressional." Joe listened attentively to his words and seemed to appreciate the exhortation, and when he had concluded, he replied as follows: "The fact is, deacon, that I swear a great deal and you pray a great deal, but neither of us mean anything by it." The deacon alludes to Joe as an instance of the most total depravity.

☞In a gay circle of the Faubourg St. Honore, Paris, they were complimenting the beautiful Duchess de ——— on the approaching and apparent birth of an heir to so illustrious a house as her own. "Say nothing of it to my husband," she replied, "it's a nice little surprise I'm preparing for him."

FREMONT.

The Fremont movement is assuming huge proportions. At this moment General Fremont is an object of far greater terror to Mr. Lincoln, as a candidate for the Presidency, than McClellan, whose gentle temper, moderate opinions, and strong sense of professional subordination, render him far less formidable, even with large allowance for his great personal popularity. There is a positivism and an earnestness about this Fremont revolt which is very impressive.—Looking at it, as we are able to do, from a purely disinterested point of view, we think ourselves competent to measure accurately the elements of its strength. General Fremont's personal character, as developed in his actions, is a positive one. He is resolute, unscrupulous, energetic, self-willed, not to be put off or turned aside by any of the soft or harsh influences, which a moribund Administration can bring to bear on him.—Rhetorical, ornamental appeals about the Union, as identified with a certain set of men in office, whom he personally detests, will have no more effect on him than flies and mosquitoes used to have in his marches over the Western plains. They may annoy his cattle and camp followers, but they will not turn him aside. He thinks it a falsehood and imposture, that Abraham Lincoln can save this Union. He has persuaded himself that John C. Fremont can; and, therefore, he and his friends have determined he shall try. Of the same description are his leading advocates—the open and the secret promoters of his nomination in New York and the Northwest.—Let any one read *The New Nation*, or Mr. Wilkes's singularly able articles, and he will know what we mean. At this moment they are watching the false steps and shortcomings of the Camarilla at Washington as closely, and judging it as censoriously as any avowed opposition journal in the land. They have large pecuniary resources, and know how to use them. Almaden and Mariposa are surer and stronger reliances than Mr. Spinner's printing presses at Washington.

The son-in-law of "Old Bullion" looks with grim contentment on his only radical rival, Mr. Chase, running hither and yon, trying in the language of the *Tribune*, "to shore up his sinking currency." Then these friends of Fremont are even bolder than he. They share in his resentments. Though of varied classes they are compact. They have an aim. They are the "Outs" of the Republican party; and when has the day been that the "Outs" have not been too strong for the "Ins?" There is, too, the German element of the Northwest, united as one man, which is not only devoted personally to Gen. Fremont, but being essentially a Red Republican party, refugees of 1848, themselves and their children, only waiting for Lincoln and Seward to connive at the elevation of an Austrian to the Mexican throne to break into open revolt.—Then there is what are called the radicals of the North, led by Mr. Greeley, who are panting for a chance to feed an ancient grudge against their moderate allies, and who know that Fremont will bar the door forever against their *betes noirs*—the Weeds and Sewards. No one can read the New York *Tribune* of last week, and its argument in favor of deferring the June Convention, without feeling that the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, will blow a gale before long, and that Ahab had better get ready his chariot before the rain comes. Our neighbor of the *North American* and his Leaguers, the Mrs. Partingtons of the new deluge, flourish their mops in vain. Then too comes to the aid of this class of Republican malcontents and their leader, the negative element of Mr. Lincoln's weakness in and out of Congress. It is said and believed that he can command the cordial support of but two Senators out of the whole array, and one of them is under a notice to quit. Besides, Mr. Lincoln has all the military odds of this summer against him. If General Grant succeeds, Mr. Lincoln gets no credit. If he fails, the Administration will be held responsible. Like Jessica, Mr. Lincoln is "gone both ways;" and this is what we call a negative element of his rival's strength. There is, besides, for General Fremont, another chance, a crack in the dark future in which he and his friends see a ray of light. It may be part of the Administration policy—we do not doubt it is—to break up and crush out by military force the organization of the Democratic party, especially in the Middle and Eastern States. We have no fear of the success of so detestable an outrage, but seeing what we have in Maryland and Delaware, and remembering what was done and acquiesced in here last autumn, it would be idle to deny its possibility. And then, this organization, thus to be broken to pieces by the trip-hammer of military power, whither would it go? Would any Democrat hesitate an instant to do anything consistent with personal honor to prevent the continuance in power of the men now there? And even if the chances of Democratic sympathy be remote, as we believe them to be, are they not worth computing by the shrewd, far seeing men who have initiated and are now conducting the Fremont movement? All this is visible to the Lincoln managers, and they are troubled accordingly. The fancy politicians of the cities, of course, think that everything is in favor of Lincoln, and are sure of his election—just as in old times they used to elect Mr. Clay in railroad cars and steamboats. They clap their little bantam wings and crow at the League. Mr. Boker, forgetting Zagoni and the Life Guard, chirps an ode to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Gerhard looks very sad, and Mr. Gibbons very angry, when any one else is spoken of. The *North American*, like good natured, rollicking Captain Macpeath, between Lincoln and Chase, its Polly Peachum and Lucy Lockit, would be happy with either, but does not like to think of another. All is gay and confident,

"pomp, and feast and revelry,
With masks and antique pageantry."

But the Fremont skeleton is here. It is in some closet at the League. It crosses Chestnut street occasionally, and startles the maudlin devotees of the "National."—It travels in the cars with Mr. Chase. It points its bony, scornful finger at Mr. Seward. It bestrides the grim, bronze statue in front of the White House, and gibbers at Mr. Lincoln himself. Nothing else makes him serious. Sagacious politicians see these chances and this inevitability as plainly as we do, and the shrewd, long-headed Thanes of Republicanism begin to fly. Those twins of cunning, Cameron and Butler, scent their doom, and have been taking sweet counsel at old Point Comfort. The first step in the game will be the postponement of the June Convention. That done, Mr. Lincoln may as well prepare for "Exodus," and the Leagues for "Lamentations."

Such, we honestly believe to be the state of the game in the Republican party at this moment, on which we can afford to look, if not with indifference, with the contentment inspired by the firm faith that under certain circumstances honest men may come to their rights.—*Phila. Age.*

SOLDIERS ON THE WAR.

General George W. Morgan, whose command at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, was left without provisions or other supplies, and who, rather than surrender, blew up the fort, and with his brigade fought his way through the mountains to the Ohio river, subsisting on green corn during a forced march of eighteen days—who fought in Sherman's ill-fated attack on Vicksburg—finding that the war was perverted to other purposes than those set forth at its beginning, on the occasion of a late Democratic meeting in Mount Vernon, Ohio, made a speech, an extract from which will be found below:

"Mr. President and fellow-citizens: The annals of the world do not record the history of a political contest so full of momentous consequences as the one we are about to enter upon. Our great Republic is in imminent peril; the Constitution lies crushed beneath the armed heel of President Lincoln; and the war commenced to preserve the Constitution and the Union has been made the wicked pretext of an attempt to destroy both.

"Regardless of the advice of his constitutional advisers; pitiless to the wail of death which rises like a dirge from blighted firesides; remorseless as to the million dead of our heroic armies, whose blanched bones, if gathered together, would form a pyramid whose summit would be lost among the clouds; indifferent to the stupendous debt, which in another year will be equal to the assessed value of all the real estate, and all the personal property of all the States, and all the Territories from Nova Scotia to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Mr. Lincoln, in his car of Juggernaut, rolls on, crushing States and Commonwealths and populations as he moves forward in his path of desolation.

"My friends, this is no idle dream; no sketch of fancy; but a stern and dread reality. If the war continues, the liquidated national debt will at a low estimate amount to two thousand five hundred million dollars by the 30th of June, 1865. Not one of you can measure in your minds the size of that monstrous debt. When you think of it, it is like trying to fathom eternity."—*N. Y. News.*

SOLDIERS AND THEIR DUTY.

Gen. Rosecrans, at St. Louis, has issued an order relating to breaches of the civil law by soldiers. It contains the following honorable, soldier-like and statesman-like sentiment, which every true patriot and lover of law and order will heartily endorse:

"Officers and soldiers are reminded that, their functions being to establish law and justice against armed opposition too strong for the officers of the civil power, their uniform becomes a sacred badge, and whoever, wearing it, commits or permits wrong or outrage to persons or property, stains that badge, and stabs the country he professes to serve. Military power is a trust more sacred and honorable than a trust of property. He who misuses this power to gratify or benefit himself is more guilty and dishonorable than the violators of a pecuniary trust. Impartial justice and the strictest regard for the weak and defenceless are therefore the duty and the glory of the true, patriotic soldier. They are, also, the marks of true nobility and courage, while cruelty and injustice are the sure badges of baseness and cowardice."

☞Republican editors more than any other men living are responsible for the various outrages that have been committed by soldiers. For the last year or more, the Abolition press, when unable to answer the solid arguments of Democratic editors, would bristle up, and, as a kind of intimidating threat to Democrats, yelp from their kennels "just wait till the soldiers come home;" thus intimating that our brave soldiers, when at home, could do as they pleased, and set law and order and decency at defiance, and settle their private griefs by brute force. It was an invitation to the soldiers to perjure themselves by violating the oath they had taken when they enlisted. It was asking the soldiers to commit lawless acts, and thus disgrace themselves and their uniforms. Not long since a pompous Major General, during the delivery of an Abolition, negro-equality speech, used these words—"Wait till the soldiers come home—they will settle accounts with the copperheads." What was this but an invitation to Republican soldiers to commit murder and arson? The Major General who could thus incite soldiers to acts of violence should have his straps torn from his shoulders. But yet the man who made these remarks stands high in administration circles. It is not often that a true soldier will be guilty of a dishonorable act, for he respects the uniform he wears and the oath he has taken; but sometimes it has happened that the more ignorant of them have, by taking a hint from bad advisers, degraded themselves, by committing unlawful and infamous acts. Their advisers, then, and not the soldiers, are the more guilty parties, and against *them* public opinion should be directed and the finger of scorn pointed.—Soldiers, we repeat, will not be guilty of low and disgraceful acts, provided they are not tampered with by the liars and cowards who attempt to use them for their own devilish purposes.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel, March 29.]

Some days ago a Pennsylvania regiment, the 29th, we believe, left this city for the front, over the Jeffersonville Railroad.—We understand that at several places on its route acts of lawlessness were committed which no good citizen can or should justify. The regiment stopped at Franklin a short time. While there some of the soldiers completely riddled the *Herald* office, which had just been fitted up after a similar demonstration a few weeks previous. These men had no acquaintance at Franklin—they knew nothing of themselves about the *Herald* office, hence it is fair to infer they were incited to this outrage by some of its political enemies in that place.

When the train arrived at Vienna, Gen. Grant happened to be there. Upon being informed of the conduct of the regiment, he inquired of one of its officers if any officers or men were sober. The officer replied that a few of them were. He then gave orders for the car doors to be locked, the sober men stationed upon the platforms, with instructions to shoot down all who offered any act of insubordination. In addition, he ordered the regiment to be placed under arrest upon its arrival at Louisville. Such are the facts in the case as represented to us, and our only regret is to chronicle any act of lawlessness upon the part of those whose first duty it is to maintain law and order.

M'Clellan and the Soldiers.—Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Chase and General McClellan were nominated for the next Presidency at one of our hospitals a few days since, and the votes of the inmates taken. Of three hundred votes polled two hundred and fifty-three were for Gen. McClellan.—*World dispatch.*

☞A correspondent tells of a soldier wounded by a shell at Fort Wagner. He was going to the rear with a mutilated arm.

"Wounded by a shell!" he was asked.

"Yes," he coolly answered, "I was under the darned thing when the bottom dropped out."

☞A mile or so from town a man met a boy on horseback, crying with cold. "Why don't you get off and lead the horse?" said the man, "that's the way to get warm." "It's a b-b-b-borrowed horse, and I'll r-r-ride him if I freeze."

☞Lord Ashburton is dead.

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OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1864.

The Quota of Pennsylvania.—On an adjustment of the credits due this State, it appears that she has now an excess of ten thousand over her quota under all the previous calls for troops, and that it will require but sixteen thousand men to fill our quota under the last call for two hundred thousand men. It is said that Governor Curtin has reliable intelligence to this effect. The number to be raised—sixteen thousand—is not large for this great State; and, with proper effort, can be filled with volunteers before the time designated for the draft.

☞The notorious English agitator, George Thompson, who was over here some years ago, preaching Abolition and *Disunion*, has returned to see the bloody fruits of his counsels, and, strange as it may seem, is made a lion of. He was even given the Hall of the House at Washington to deliver one of his characteristic tirades in, and on Wednesday evening the disgusting show came off, attended by President Lincoln and members of his cabinet. What is this country coming to? What depth of degradation may it not reach under such rulers!

☞Connecticut and Rhode Island have gone for the Abolitionists, as usual. The old game was acted over—Abolition soldiers sent home to vote, and Democrats kept in the field.

Let Democrats bide their time. The present delirium cannot last always. The treasure that is squandered, the blood that is being uselessly shed, will tell in the end, and we are firm in faith that next fall will see a Democratic President and Congress chosen to heal the wounds of the nation.

☞An election was held in Maryland on Wednesday, on the question of amending the Constitution, so as to make it a free State. Emancipation has carried by a considerable majority. It will probably have twenty majority in the Convention. The election is pronounced a farce. In the city of Baltimore, which has at least 30,000 votes, but a trifle over 9,000 were cast.

☞The House of Representatives at Washington, in Monday, re-affirmed the Monroe doctrine, by unanimously passing resolutions embodying that principle.

Count Johannes said, in a speech in New York, on Wednesday night, that if Mr. Seward did not humbly apologize to the French Emperor for the passage of this resolution by Congress, in ninety days the leading powers of the old world would recognize the Southern Confederacy.

The June Convention.—A prodigious effort is being made in Washington to induce the National Republican Committee to postpone the National Convention which meets at Baltimore on June 7th next. The movement is headed by leading Republicans of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New England. The National Committee have the matter under advisement. A committee called upon the President last week for the purpose of obtaining his consent. The result of their interview is not known.—They avow openly that is useless to make any nominations before August or September; that without military successes neither Lincoln nor any one else nominated upon the Republican platform stands the ghost of a chance for an election. A postponement is regarded as the virtual defeat of Lincoln for the nomination.

☞The old maxim is, that a man who will deliberately LIE, if pushed, will swear to it. It seems, however, this rule finds an exception in the case of the LIAR who started the story that Gen. McClellan had had a secret interview with the rebel Gen. Lee, the night after the battle of Antietam.

☞"Miscegenation" is a new word just introduced by the radicals of the Wendell Phillips school. It means the worship of the negro, and the intermarrying of the whites and blacks. The word is not to be found in the dictionaries, but is a new invention to soften down the disgusting term of amalgamation, which means the same.

Raised Greenbacks.—It is said that raised Greenbacks are being circulated in different localities. The notes are easily detected upon a close examination. The art of pasting and altering notes has been brought to great perfection, and persons who look only at the figures on a bill may be easily misled as to its denomination.

☞By a boiler explosion at Merrick & Son's foundry, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, seven workmen were killed and over thirty wounded. Seven hundred men are temporarily thrown out of employment by this awful disaster.

Three buildings belonging to the Union Powder Works at New Dunham, N. H., were blown up on Tuesday, killing four men.

☞Californians who attempt to pay their debts in greenbacks instead of specie are advertised in the papers as dishonest, and made social outlaws.

☞Gen. Gilmore found it necessary to publicly censure the officers at Hilton Head for "undue familiarity" with negroes.—Since the Republican party has endorsed miscegenation as a party measure, it is thought that General Gilmore ought to retract his censures of the officers for practicing it at Hilton Head.

☞The New York *Nation*, a Fremont paper, says "Lincoln is, of all the citizens of the United States, the least honest and the most dangerous." Rather a hard dig to come from Abe's own party.

☞The *Evening Post* wants Congress to pass a "vagabond act" to expel all the lobbyers from Washington. But would not a vagabond act disperse Congress itself?

THE POISONED CHALICE.

A very large portion of the Abolition party who were once furious in demanding "unquestioning submission" to Mr. Lincoln as "the Government," and denouncing every one who refused to subscribe to the doctrine, are now very restive under it themselves, and object to it in terms as violent as were ever used by Democrats.—Greeley and Beecher, Phillips and Pomeroy—indeed it is said half the Abolition Senators and nearly as many of the Representatives in Congress—are now among the men who don't like the doctrine, because the doctrine don't suit their present purposes. It shows how blind or unprincipled they have heretofore been, and it should show to the unprejudiced and reflecting Abolitionists that there is no dependence to be placed in either the opinions or actions of their great leaders. Fanatics are never to be trusted, but always to be opposed as dangerous. Many people knew this long ago, and a great many are only now learning it. The Albany *Argus* quotes the following paragraph from the *Statesman*, an Abolition sheet of the darkest dye, to show how "curses come home to roost:"

"Through the machinery of Conventions composed in large proportion of office holders, of State Legislatures in which the imbibers of or seekers after Federal pap specially predominate, of newspapers controlled by those who are governed by the love of patronage—a concerted and noisy attempt has been made to hurrah up the President for re-nomination, and hurrah down everybody who has been mentioned as his possible competitor. A new and most preposterous theory is likewise sought to be established—*that fidelity to the Government involves as its necessary corollary fidelity to Mr. Lincoln, and that whoever is not ready to become a zealous devotee of that gentleman, must be tacitly opposed to a triumph of the Republic over armed treason, through a cordial union of all its supporters.* An inevitable effect of this course of conduct is to induce warfare of ideas. There are necessarily some who do not favor a second term for the Chief Magistrate, who have become his enemies from various causes, while evidently upholding the cause of the country—and such as these will not fail to find in the determination to force him in advance upon a Convention called merely for the purpose of registering his nomination, abundant reason why they should make their enmity effective."

We cannot, as the *Argus* does, express sympathy with these people who are now suffering from their own doctrines. It serves them right that the poisoned chalice has been placed to their own lips, and may be the means of making them better and wiser men.

LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION.

The Albany *Statesman*, the most ultra of the Republican press, confesses that "the proud and numerous party which was represented in the Convention at Chicago, no longer retains an existence. It has been dissipated by the action of its chosen head. The Administration, therefore, stands in the anomalous and painful position of having no organized political support outside the circle of its own office-holders and retainers—a very noisy but by no means controlling faction."

Looking for the causes of this dissolution, it finds them in the falsehood of the administration to its principles, and in this other fact, to which all will bear witness, that—

"A pack of sharks, hungry, villainous and incorrigible, have feasted upon the public treasury and depleted it at the rate of millions monthly; that the patronage of the Federal Government has been bestowed upon those with whom the electors, if allowed an exercise of choice, would have absolutely refused all dealings—until high places of trust are held by known and convicted cormorants, and men driving fast horses and living in freestone houses purchased with United States greenbacks, who ought to be pegging shoes in State prisons."

ABOLITION "DISLOYALTY."

A new daily paper is to be started at Washington city, devoted to the interests of Fremont.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Tribune*, the leading radical organ of Illinois, has hoisted the name of John C. Fremont as the people's candidate for the presidency.

The *Pozor*, a Bohemian Republican paper printed at St. Louis, puts the name of Fremont as a presidential candidate at the head of its columns.

The Hermann (Mo.) *Volksblatt*, (Republican) also hoists the Fremont flag.

H. S. Brown, a radical Republican, publishes an article nearly four columns in length in the Milwaukee *News*, all of which is directed against Mr. Lincoln.

At a late meeting of the German American National Club of New York city it was *unanimously*

"*Resolved*, That we will not support Abraham Lincoln under any conditions whatever, if he should be re-nominated by any party for a second term."

Says the *German American*, a representative and able German journal of the Abolition persuasion;

"But, above all, let the Republican politicians not wonder, if in a choice between Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan, the German Republicans should stand aloof from the contest and leave the election to the Democratic candidate. The crimes of the Lincoln administration towards the German volunteers must be brought home upon it by its utter destruction. We hope that every man of the Ninth, and every friend of German honor and glory, will take a solemn oath not to rest until a complete change in the administration is effected."

Lincoln in New York.—The first general mass meeting of the friends of Lincoln, took place in the Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday evening week. General Jim Lane, of Kansas, was the lion of the occasion. His speech is reported as remarkably free from oaths. He took ground against miscegenation, and the announcement met with disapprobation. During the speech cheers were given for Lane and Lincoln, and three cheers called for Fremont were hailed with mingled cheers and hisses. The meeting was small, consisting of three to four hundred.

☞The Democracy of Fulton county carried every township except one, at the late spring elections, and in that a portion of their ticket was elected. The Abolitionists made desperate efforts, but were defeated at every point. In the borough of M'Connellsburg the Democrats elected their whole ticket, for the first time in many years. Little Fulton is soundly Democratic, and will show a handsome record in the coming Presidential campaign.

☞All the bands in New York refused to play at the presentation of a flag to a negro regiment, and the managers of the affair were obliged to send to Governor's Island and obtain a Government band. Dr. Tying made a speech at Cooper Institute, Tuesday evening week, in which he denounced the bands as a "set of low born driveling foreigners."

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Secretary Chase's gold bill has become a law, and has already proven a failure for the purpose intended. Gold has gone up to 70 per cent. premium, in spite of the power conferred upon the Secretary to enter the market and dispose of the little surplus the Administration may collect.

The Chicago *Tribune* lays down in a late issue its plan of financial operations as follows:

FIRST—Tax out of circulation the 400 millions of unconstitutional bank issues, and thereby reduce the enormous paper inflation nearly one-half below its present dimensions. This measure would accomplish immense good to the whole country.

SECOND—Offer to the public, immediately, five hundred millions more of Government stock—the interest and principal payable in coin. When the former loan was all taken another of similar character ought to have been immediately offered to the public. Unless greenbacks can, at all times, be converted into gold interest paying bonds, they will inevitably depreciate. Everybody but the members of Congress know this to be a law of finance.

THIRD—The best remedy of all is increased taxation. The present cost of the war is three millions a day, while the revenue derived from taxes and tariff is barely half a million a day. It should not be less than a million. There is nothing like taxation to sustain the credit of the Nation and induce capitalists to loan it their money at low rates of interest. A people that will consent to pay heavy taxes will never seriously think of repudiating their debts, and their credit will always be good.

The boldness with which this Administration organ utters its decrees, says the Burlington *Argus*, would call up a smile at any other moment. It declares the Bank issues of the several States, which have existed since our Constitution was adopted, as unconstitutional, and favors the taxing of them out of existence. Next a further issue of bonds, payable interest and principal in gold, for five hundred millions of dollars, and finally, further taxation of one hundred and fifty millions per annum as the best part of its scheme.

The *Tribune* states the present cost of the war at three millions per day, or eleven hundred millions per annum.

This plan shows completely the recklessness to which the Administration is reduced. The rights and property of citizens are to be sacrificed by onerous taxation to give place to an irredeemable government currency, whether they wish it or not. More inflation of the currency and more dependence upon the favor of the Administration until the party in power has complete control of the destinies of its subjects. This once accomplished, they may institute such form of government as they may choose, and the people will acquiesce from sheer inability to resist. Any form of despotism will be held better than anarchy, and the choice that will be declared must be made between the two. With our present national debt of three thousand millions, the labor of the country must suffer for centuries to come to meet the interest. Privations and want must take the place of plenty and happiness, and every household must groan under the burden heaped upon us so carelessly by the imbecility that now rules at Washington. What horrors of bankruptcy and ruin would another four years of the same fanaticism and folly entail upon the American people. Heaven avert such a dreadful calamity.

GENERAL ITEMS.

☞Butter is sixty five cents a pound in Boston. Her contractors and shoddyites can well afford it—but how is it with the poor?

☞The Legislature of Maine has defined the Lord's day to extend legally from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday.

☞They are building a new Opera House in Paris, which is to cover seven and a half acres of ground.

☞A negro correspondent of the Boston Journal, in describing the late battle at Olustee, in Florida, attributes the great loss among the negro troops to the *cowardice* of the white officers of the 8th United States negroes.

☞The first continental money was issued in 1775. It was in good repute during three years, when depreciation began. In March, 1778, $1 in coin was worth $1,75 in paper. In May, 1781, $1 in coin was worth $500 in paper.

☞A combination of speculators in New York last week bought up all the teas in market, about $3,000,000 worth. A similar combination has also been effected to buy up all the coffee, and that too will probably be successful. This all comes of *paper* money being too plenty.

☞Artemus Ward, the irrepressible, has arrived in Chicago.

☞Paul Morphy, the Chess-player, is back at New Orleans from Europe.

☞An English newspaper says that only one person ever got to the bottom of the Schleswig-Holstein question, and he was a German Professor, who immediately went mad.

☞Counterfeit postal currency of the denomination of fifty cents, is said to be in circulation.

☞The Democrats of Cass county, Indiana, recently presented S. A. Hall, the editor of the *Democratic Pharos*, printed at Logansport, a new power press, with a steam engine for running the same, the whole costing about $1,500.

☞A curious fact, illustrating the active character of our people under the most discouraging circumstances, is, that architectural plans have been recently prepared for an iron-clad church in Charleston, Mass.

☞After a boy had called several times at a store in Bennington, Vermont, the other day, and called for "Mr. Dewey," he was asked what he desired of that gentleman. "Oh, nothing," was the cool reply, "his house is on fire."

☞The black measles are said to have broken out in one of the regiments at Chambersburg. Superior medical skill has been called in by Gen. Couch, and it is thought the ravages of the disease will soon be stayed.

☞A new oil fountain, which discharges eight hundred barrels a day, has recently been discovered in Pleasant county, West Virginia.

☞General Kilpatrick's bet of $5,000 that he would reach Richmond, is said to have been with General Pleasanton.

☞The New Yorkers are just now very much occupied with a project to tunnel Broadway from the battery to central park for a steam passenger railway, with stairways at the street crossings for the accommodation of passengers.

☞The greatest pets of the Republican party are free born Americans of African *scent*.

☞There are said to be $21,000,000 in gold in the Treasury. Why not take it and pay it out to the soldiers, as the Democrats in Congress suggested?

☞All wars are carried on at the expense of the laboring classes. They furnish the men and they pay the taxes.

☞Rude white boy—Clear the track, nigger! Small American Citizen of African descent—Now you jes' luff me lone! I guess you'll wish you was a nigger yourself afore dis war's over.—*Exchange.*

MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SISTER.

We must in justice apologize to the *Tribune* for refusing our credence to its story, that Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. Lincoln, who lately went South by way of Fortress Monroe, abused her pass and carried contraband goods in several large trunks, so giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The facts are as the *Tribune* stated them—are even worse; and in apologizing to that journal for an incredulity which its habitual mendacity regarding political opponents has created and fostered in our minds, we have no other alternative than to restate the facts precisely as they are, painful as it is to any loyal American to join that fanatical journal in any course, or to endorse its impeachment of the chief magistrate of the United States for assisting openly in giving direct aid and comfort to the armed enemies of the Union. The facts, then, are these, and we make no comment upon them: for if they do not, in themselves, make the heart of every patriotic northern man and woman shudder within them, then the fanaticism of the time has drugged the North into an insensibility which nothing can arouse:

Mrs. I. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. President Lincoln, was a rebel spy and sympathizer. When she passed into the confederacy a few days ago, by the way of Fortress Monroe, she carried with her in her trunks all kinds of contraband goods, together with medicines, papers, letters, etc., which will be, doubtless, of the greatest assistance to those with whom she consorts.

When General Butler wished to open her trunks, as the regulations of transit there prescribe, this woman showed him an autograph pass or order from President Lincoln, enjoining upon the Federal officers not to open any of her trunks, and not to subject the bearer of the pass, her packages, parcels or trunks, to any inspection or annoyance. Mrs. White said to General Butler, or the officer in charge there, in substance, as follows: "My trunks are filled with contraband, but I defy you to touch them. Here," (pushing it under their noses,) "here is the positive order of your master!"

Mrs. White was thus allowed to pass without the inspection and annoyance so peremptorily forbidden by President Lincoln in an order written and signed by his own hand, and to-day the contents of his wife's sister's trunks are giving aid and comfort to the enemy—nor least in the shock which these facts will give to the loyal hearts whose hopes and prayers and labors sustain the cause which is thus betrayed in the very White House.—*N. Y. World.*

"THE SOLDIER'S FRIENDS!"

The Abolitionists are very fond of the soldiers about election times, but not equally so during the rest of the year. Every effort on the part of the Democrats, in Congress and out of it, to have the soldiers paid in gold or its equivalent, is opposed by the Abolitionists.

Another example of their opposition to a measure so manifestly just, was given in the State Senate last Wednesday. Mr. Hopkins, of Washington county, offered a resolution instructing the proper Committee to bring in a bill instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress "to vote for a law requiring the payment of non-commissioned officers and privates in the service of the Government, in coin or its equivalent." This resolution, which was ably advocated by Senators Hopkins, Clymer, Wallace and Lamberton, was fiercely opposed by the Abolition leaders—Johnson, Lowry, Fleming and others—and defeated by a strict party vote—all the Democrats voting for it, and all the Abolitionists against it. In its place, they proposed a resolution, merely instructing the proper Committee "to inquire into the *expediency* of urging Congress to vote an increase of pay to our brave soldiers and sailors," which was finally passed unanimously—that being all the Abolition majority would allow—with an amendment added by Mr. Hopkins, (Democrat) that the pay should not be less than $25 a month.

THE ILLINOIS DISTURBANCE.

As we suspected, the reported "copperhead" rising in Illinois turns out to have been a mere local quarrel between some soldiers and citizens of Coles county, Illinois. It seems a Democratic meeting was announced to be held at the county seat on a day when the court was in session, at which the Hon. Mr. Eden, the member of Congress from that district, was to speak. There had been a bitter feeling between some soldiers and the Democrats, on account of outrages committed by the former. It was offensively announced beforehand by some soldiers that the meeting should not be held, and, in anticipation of trouble, the Democrats armed themselves. Upon Mr. Eden arriving at the town he saw how high the feeling was running, and, to prevent disturbance, wisely determined not to speak. A fight, however, was provoked by the soldiers, who were the first aggressors, and a few persons were killed and several wounded. The whole affair, however, was over in ten minutes time. From this circumstance came the extravagant reports of a rising of copperheads in various parts of Illinois. The troubles in the West are clearly due to unhealthy public sentiment among Republicans, countenancing drunken soldiers in insulting peaceable citizens. This particular story, of course, is magnified to affect the Connecticut election, and probably it will do so. By the Fall elections the country will have begun to understand what these enormous stories mean, and will discredit them accordingly.—*World.*

☞Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the radical leader of the House, said the other day:—"We do not know when this war will close. I do not want to discourage anybody; but I do not think it is going to end in—I will not say how long a time. Certainly not in ninety days; perhaps not in many years."

Again he said: "When our debts shall amount to two or three thousand millions, requiring $200,000,000 of gold to pay the interest, how high will gold go then? If when we have to pay but $40,000,000 a year in gold, gold goes up to seventy, how high will it go when we have to pay $200,000,000?" Stevens was opposed to paying interest in gold, or to collecting the revenue from imports in gold. He wanted all paper. He draws a pleasant picture—*over the left.*

☞The late massacre of negro soldiers near Vicksburg is now said not to have been a rebel outrage, but quite otherwise. The negroes went to a hotel where there were only white women and children with their servants, committed the grossest possible outrages on the women, and then burnt the house. An Indiana regiment heard of the affair and attacked and killed the negroes. No rebels were concerned in the shocking affair. Admiral Porter said in a late report: "The negro troops near Vicksburg have been committing many outrages."

☞The election in Nashville a few days ago was the veriest mockery that could be imagined. Hardly any voting at all was done except by soldiers. And the *Louisville Journal* says thus it will be at every election in Tennessee while the Andrew Johnson oath shall continue to be obtruded upon men presenting themselves at the polls.

☞A despatch from Fortress Monroe announces the capture of two Sergeants and eighteen privates connected with the rebel signal corps. Their station, at the head of Chuckatuck creek, was surrounded by an expedition under command of J. M. Williams, and the whole party made prisoners without firing a shot.

☞The widow of Henry Clay died at Lexington, Ky., on Wednesday last, aged 83 years.

THE WAR NEWS.

There is nothing of interest from the Army of the Potomac. Another order for the consolidation of army corps has been issued. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps are consolidated, and Major General Hooker assigned to the command. The corps will hereafter be known as the Twelfth. Major General Howard, formerly of the Eleventh Corps, takes command of the Fourth, relieving Gen. Gordon Granger, who reports to the adjutant general of the army. Gen. Slocum reports to Gen. Sherman.

A dispatch from Memphis states that Gen. Grierson came up with Gen. Forrest on the 2d, near Summerville, and skirmishing began, when the Confederates were reinforced, and Grierson's supports failing to come up, he fell back before a largely superior force. The fight was to have been renewed on the 3d inst.

An arrival at New York, from New Orleans, brings news of the sinking and loss of the Confederate ram Tennessee, during a gale, near Mobile. All was quiet at Alexandria, La., on the 27th ult. It was supposed that the Confederates 20,000 strong, would fall back about fifty miles from Alexandria, and there await the approach of the Union forces.

☞The conservative Republican journals in all parts of the country are taking alarm at the curious financial operations of Secretary Chase, and are beginning to speak out boldly in opposition to them. The Boston *Traveller* thus speaks of the last financial folly:

"There are many and serious objections to the use of gold certificates in payment of duties. It is liable to great abuse in fixing a new standard of value every morning, which may be affected materially for the very purpose of making the duties low on certain days. Combinations for this operation will doubtless soon be formed under the present system, and will produce much mischief, by varying greatly the duties which different classes of importers pay.—It will be very easy for a combination of large importers to swing their own duties twenty or thirty per cent. lower than those will be obliged to pay who are outside of the ring. Another objection is that if greenbacks are taken for duties, the treasury will soon be depleted of its gold, and when, not many months hence, the government requires ninety millions in coin to pay the interest, it will not be found. A third objection is, that it is a violation of the act of Congress which declares that the duties on imports shall be paid only in gold. A fourth objection is that it is giving to the Treasury Department a power of favoritism which is necessarily liable to great abuse, and collusion between the government officers and reckless commercial speculators."

All this is rank copperheadism.

☞A "reliable" gentleman, who saw the man that told it to him, has given to the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Union* the following trustworthy anecdote about General McClellan. It has not yet appeared in the *Tribune*, but will, in due course—the large number of stories of the same kind which that honest paper has on hand having unavoidably prevented its publication:

It has been ascertained here that General McClellan, after he was superseded by General Burnside, went down to Richmond in a balloon and had a long interview with Jeff. Davis; that the result of this conference was that McClellan, in disguise as the rebel commander, fought and repulsed Burnside at Fredericksburg and Hooker at Chancellorsville. Horace Greeley was present and knows all the facts. But Greeley's partiality for McClellan has induced him to be silent till now

"*Reliable*" *Reports.*—A Detroit paper mentions a gentleman of a statistical turn of mind, who has kept a careful record of the desertions from the rebel army since the first Bull Run, as they have been reported in the journals from time to time, and the sum total shows that Three Millions and Three Hundred Thousand rebel soldiers have abandoned the Confederacy and come within our lines. This compares very well with a statement which appeared, not long ago, in the Newburyport *Herald*, about a citizen who had noted down, for the period of three months, one hundred and forty-nine battles. Of these, one hundred and forty-two were contradicted within a day or two of their appearance, and all but one or two of the rest needed confirmation.

The Radical Programme.—A correspondent of the New York *World* writes that the radicals begin to give out that their plan of operations includes a total separation from the Administration party, in case Mr. Lincoln is renominated. He is denounced as having "Tylerized," and his convention is ridiculed as being precisely similar to that which assembled at Baltimore and nominated John Tyler for re-election. The radicals will run independent candidates for Congress in every district, and radical State tickets in every State.

Murder in a Theatre.—On Saturday evening week, a young man named Mitchell, deliberately walked into a private box, at the Continental theatre, in Philadelphia, and after a moment's conversation with a young girl, named Maggie Baer, drew a pistol and deliberately fired three shots at her, two of which took effect in the breast and one in the head, killing her instantly. The girl had formerly been a "waiter girl" in some concert saloon, but more recently had been living a most dissolute life. Mitchell was a very young man, scarcely 20 years of age, and is said to be a professional gambler. He avers that he was deeply in love with the girl and that jealousy prompted him to take her life. He gave himself up to an officer at once, and has since been committed for trial. The girl hails from Schuylkill county.

☞A bill is in the course of passage through the Legislature to authorize the erection of a splendid and extravagant Executive Mansion, which will prove an annual and handsome drain upon the public Treasury, and will forever prevent any man of moderate means from becoming Governor, unless he intends to steal for a living. As the State some years ago purchased and furnished a House for the Governor to live in, as good as any in Harrisburg, we regard this project as a mere fat job for somebody, if nothing worse.—*Clinton Democrat.*

A Shocking Outrage.—"One evening last week"—says the Chambersburg *Repository*—"two poor women came from a distance to town, to see their sons, belonging to the 20th and 21st regiments of cavalry, who were sick. They were unable to get a conveyance to camp (four miles) under six dollars, and not being able to afford the expense, concluded though weak and weary, to walk out. On their way they were met by *four soldiers*, who stopped one of them, beat her, chocked her and robbed her of her all. We forbear to comment."

☞Jim Lane, Abolition U. S. Senator from Kansas, said, in a speech in New York, the other night, that for his part, "he liked the way the war was carried on now. So far as he was concerned, he was *willing to make this war a permanent institution.*" Tax payers, think of this.

☞At the city election held in Milwaukie, Wisconsin, on Monday last, Abner Kirby was elected Mayor, together with the whole Democratic ticket.

☞The Northern Central Railroad Company will lay a double track from Baltimore to Sunbury. Needed.

☞Forney styles Fremont's German friends "a renegade combination." What is Forney but a mercenary "renegado?"

☞Gold was 171 in New York on Thursday.

Town & County.

☞Thanks, again, to U. S. Senator Buckalew, and Messrs. McSherry and Marshall, of the State Legislature, for numerous favors.

☞Twenty-two of Capt. H. S. Benner's men, 101st Reg. P. V., have re-enlisted and had themselves credited to the borough of Gettysburg. This fills the quota of the borough within four on all the calls, and these four will, we doubt not, be had in a few days.

☞Rev. Mr. Finney, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place, announced his resignation as pastor, yesterday week, subject to the decision of the Presbytery, which meets at Hagerstown on the 12th of this month.

☞J. Bailey Livingston, formerly of this place, has been elected Cashier of the Third National Bank of Pittsburg. A Pittsburg paper says:—"Mr. L. is well known as one of our best and most respected business men, and he is in every way qualified for the responsible position he has been called to assume."

☞C. B. Hanes, Esq., has taken charge of the Washington House, opposite the Depot, in this place, formerly kept by Mr. I. Yount, and will conduct it in the future. Mr. Yount retires from the business.

☞Any amiable young man wishing to correspond with a young lady in the West, please address Miss Mattie Winfield, Centreville, Wayne county, Indiana.

☞The sum of $2,500 has been appropriated by the Maine Legislature as its portion for the establishment of the Gettysburg Cemetery.

☞Mrs. Jacob Busbey, of this place, has our thanks for a mess of most delicious parsnips. The household enjoyed them "muchly."

By the way, would n't a good market garden pay here? We think it would. Who will try the experiment?

☞The second Concert of the "Old Folks" of Gettysburg came off on Thursday evening. It attracted a full house, and well deserved so substantial a compliment. The characters appeared in the costumes of former times, all gotten up with good taste, and so natural in the imitation as to carry the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" back, away back, to the days of big wigs and long waist-coats, gig-top bonnets and five-story shell combs. The music was well rendered, as a matter of course. We had intended to single out several performances for special praise, but, on second thought, have concluded that it would be improper to particularize when all executed their parts so effectively. The Concert was a high success.

☞We refer the reader to the prospectus of the *Knickerbocker Monthly*, in another column. This old and favorite magazine has passed into the hands of J. Holmes Agnew, under whose editorship it will, if possible, increase in interest and value. Its articles, from the best pens in the country, are admirably handled—and what is best of all, those of a political nature are *conservative*, constituting them, as it were, a "green spot" in the desert which radicalism has run our once desirable literature into. To such as wish a publication conveying pleasant and wholesome food, we would commend the *Knickerbocker Monthly.*

☞In the State Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. McSherry presented a petition from the Agricultural Society of Adams county, praying for a law protecting shade trees along high-ways.

☞The Mont Alto Iron Works have been sold by Major Hughes for $250,000; and a new organization is about to be formed to operate largely on the premises. A railroad will probably be constructed from the ore mines to Scotland, and the manufacture of Iron will be commenced on a large scale. Maj. Hughes still retains an interest.—*Repository.*

RUSSELL'S REAPER AND MOWER.—We direct the special attention of Farmers to the advertisement of this machine in another column. We can assure them that it comes up in every respect to what the advertiser represents it to be. Quite a number of these machines were sold in the county last year, and there has not been a single instance, as far as we have learned, in which they have not given entire satisfaction. Mr. Wm. Wible is the Agent, to whom parties desiring a machine are referred.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.—A writer from Washington to the Germantown Telegraph says the Post Master General either has or is about to submit to Congress a proposition providing "*for the pre-payment of all matter written or printed of every description.*" This is a matter that comes home to every printer and publisher, and severely affects his business. The same writer says the subject has been "kept as quietly as possible," but that it has now leaked out. The very fact that the P. M. G. has endeavored to keep it covered up shows that he distrusts his own scheme and fears to let the public know what he is about. Every publisher should speak out in condemnation upon the subject and warn the members of Congress from his district how seriously it will affect the interests, not only of the publishers, but of the community at large. Every man receiving his county paper through the mails is interested in killing off this scheme, and should so petition to Congress.

☞There is a rumor prevailing in our town to the effect that the soldiers belonging to that portion of our army who met with such a disastrous defeat by the superior number of the rebels at Martinsburg, Va., last summer, are required to pay for the government property which fell into the hands of the enemy on that occasion. It is said that the amount is to be deducted from the wages of the soldiers as it falls due. We hope for the credit of our government that the report may turn out to be a hoax, as it would be a lasting disgrace to thus rob our brave soldiers of the pittance which they receive for fighting our battles. If our defeat was owing to any mismanagement on our part, let the blame rest where it rightly belongs, on the shoulders of the cowardly negro worshiping Milroy, who through ignorance and want of courage came near having his little band of brave men cut to pieces, or to fall into the hands of the enemy, along with his commissary stores, guns, etc. The wives of some of the members of the 87th Regiment, in this place, are quite indignant against those who are said to be identified with this disreputable project, in depriving them and their children of the miserable pittance with which they are to keep body and soul together. Will not some of the members of the 87th give us the facts in the case?—*York Press.*

☞The other day, down town, "Father," said a little fellow, having apparently reflected intently on something, "I shan't send you any of my wedding cake when I get married."

"Why not, my son?" was the fond father's inquiry.

"Because," said the young hopeful, "you didn't send me any of yours."

☞Rev. F. W. Conrad has become pastor of the Lutheran Church at Chambersburg.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY AT GETTYSBURG.—WASHINGTON, April 3.—**The substance of Gen. Butterfield's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the battle of Gettysburg, is substantially as follows: On the third day of the fight, according to his version, Pickett's division, which was stationed in support of the long line of rebel batteries which opened with such terrific force on our left and left centre on the afternoon of that day, after the firing had ceased, made a charge upon our position on the summit and slope of the hill, and were repulsed with great loss. Hastily reforming their broken columns, they moved toward their left flank, and rejoined the main body of Longstreet's corps.**

This necessarily left their right much weakened, and their batteries exposed to capture. Meade's officers represented to him the error of the enemy, and suggested that it should be profited by, but Meade dissented, and the result was that the rebels, at their leisure, hauled off their batteries from our front, and placed them in positions to protect their retreat, which became general at 12 o'clock on the 4th of July. General Butterfield expressed it as his opinion, that had a charge upon the rebel batteries, weakened by Pickett's diversion and repulse, been made, they could have been carried.—General Butterfield was also examined as to the Chancellorsville battle.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—**General Meade was before the War Committee on Friday, and gave a written statement of some length, in which he fully vindicates his conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, and explained the origin of the statement of his having ordered a retreat upon the second day's operations. It appears that General Butterfield was authorized to reconnoitre the country and roads, and make preparations to retreat in case the location was found to be untenable, but that he never ordered any retreat or saw any occasion for one. In this he is sustained by a number of general officers.**

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.—The New York Express says: It has been announced upon semi-official authority, that the fields at Gettysburg, where the Rebel dead lie, are to be ploughed up. It is to be hoped that, for decency's sake, at least, such report may prove unfounded. It were far more in accordance with the laws of civilized warfare, to pay proper respect to the buried remains, even of our enemies.

A piece of ground should be set aside, and such of the bodies as are recognizable by marks on clothing, or otherwise, should have a separate burial, and a head board, though it be but rough wood, should designate the name and regiment, if known. The foe who so bravely contested the famed battle of Gettysburg, certainly need a better fate than the burial of a dog.

When the war is over, and the moment of calm reflection unbiased by heated passion and party malevolence shall return, many, very many heart-stricken wives and mothers will visit the Northern battle-fields on a search for the remains of lost loved ones; and who can describe the feelings of such, at seeing over the bodies of those they love, the corn or rye lifting its tall head, to preach of the uncalled-for vindictiveness of man? Let not this threatened desecration occur. Rather let the beautiful sentiment of the Golden Rule be carried out, and instead of retaliating for fancied or real injuries, learn how doubly blessed it is to "return good for evil."

☞The First National Bank of Gettysburg having determined to increase its Capital Stock to $100,000, there is yet an opportunity afforded to those who wish to make a good and safe investment to subscribe and thus secure some of the stock. The books are now open for subscription at the Bank. mar.28tf

☞April Court commences next Monday.

Greeley Pitches In.—At a large Fremont meeting, held last week, in the city of New York, Horace Greeley pitched into honest *Old Abe* in good style, denouncing him in the most public, emphatic and vindictive manner possible, and declaring himself in favor of Fremont for the next Presidency. Is *Old Abe* the Government now, and is Horace Greeley guilty of treason?

☞The President has, it is said, offered Fremont a foreign mission, but the deposed commander "don't see it." He has his eye on a spot a good deal nearer home.

☞Capt. William P. Brady, for many years Librarian of the State Senate, died a few days ago at Harrisburg. He was a soldier of the war of 1812.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. ALFRED SLONAKER to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Mr. Jacob Culp, both of Cumberland township.

☞Our best wishes attend the newly-married and happy pair for their kind remembrance of the printer—in the shape of a "good chunk." Aspirations for their health, long life and happiness go up from us.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. WM. McGONIGAL to Miss MARY G. OGDEN, both of this place.

In Frederick, on the 22d ult., by Rev. S. W. Zimmerman, of the German M. E. Church, Mr. WM. A. CROUSE, of Adams county, (of Cole's Cavalry,) to Miss MARGARET BURST, of Frederick.

On the 10th ult., by Rev. Daniel Longenecker, Mr. ABRAHAM BUCKHOLDER, of Latimore township, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN RAFFENSPERGER, of York county.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. JESSE REUSER, of Codorus township, York county, to Miss MARY JANE HARTZELL, of Cumberland township, Adams county.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 5 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

Yesterday morning, at Fairfield, ZEPHANIAH HERBERT, Esq., aged about 80 years. He was one of the most prominent and esteemed citizens of the county, and occupied a seat in the State Senate several years, with credit to himself and his district. Living respected, he dies lamented. His remains will be deposited in Ever Green Cemetery to-day.

On the 6th inst., in Straban township, Mr. SAMUEL HARMAN, aged 50 years and 5 mos.

On the 3d inst., near Cashtown, this county, Mrs. JULIA WILSON, aged 50 years.

In New Salem, on the 30th ult., JOHN AMOS HARTMAN, aged 31 years 4 months and 12 days.

In Cashtown, on the 2d inst., Mr. JOHN McCLEARY, aged 64 years 4 months and 5 days.

In Fairfield, on the 18th of March last, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, ANNA BLACK, daughter of A. H. and Martha McCreary, aged 14 years and 2 months.

At the residence of her father, Major Henry Wolf, near Abbottstown, on the 26th ult., Mrs. LEAH EMLET, aged 36 years 11 months and 24 days. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

On Tuesday night last, in McSherrystown, Adams county, Mrs. ELIZABETH LIPPEY, wife of Mr. Peter Lippey, aged about 60 years.

On the 30th of March, Mr. JAMES McELWEE, of Huntington township, aged 76 years 9 months and 9 days.

At New Chester, March 29th, JACOB L. WOLF, infant son of David Wolf, aged 2 years 2 months and 4 days.

Near Abbottstown, April 1st, EMANUEL Y. S. LAUGHMAN, aged 3 years 9 months and 20 days.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Mr. Lincoln, on his way to Washington, in February, 1861, made a speech at Cleveland, in which he said:

"Why all this excitement? Why all these complaints? As I said before, this crisis is all artificial. It has no foundation in fact."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Singer Sewing Machines.—Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a PAMPHLET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
458 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, 810 Chestnut St.

G. JACOBS & BRO., Local Agents at Gettysburg. [Aug. 17, 1863.

$25!] **Employment.** [$25!

AGENTS WANTED!—We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [May 18, 1863. 1y

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	5 75 to 6 00
Rye Flour	5 50
White Wheat	1 40 to 1 50
Red Wheat	1 30 to 1 40
Corn	1 00
Rye	1 20
Oats	75
Buckwheat	75
Clover Seed	6 00 to 6 50
Timothy Seed	2 90 to 3 50
Flax Seed	2 00 to 2 40
Plaster of Paris	11 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	6 50 to 6 62
Wheat	1 40 to 2 00
Rye	1 40 to 1 45
Corn	1 20 to 1 22
Oats	60 to 93
Clover Seed	7 25 to 7 50
Timothy Seed	3 10 to 3 25
Beef Cattle, per hund	10 50 to 17 00
Hogs, per hund	10 00 to 12 00
Hay	31 00 to 35 00
Whiskey	1 07 to 1 08
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	80 00

Dr. S. E. Hall

IS now engaged in the practice of his profession, in Gettysburg, to which he will devote his entire attention. Midwifery, Fevers, Rheumatism, Derangements of the Liver, and the various and complicated diseases of Women and Children, will receive his special attention. He has lately suffered severe losses, and is now advanced in life, yet he hopes to merit and receive at least a share of business.—Residence, Baltimore street near the Post Office.

He offers his Farm for sale.
April 11, 1864. 3t

C. O. D.

I HAVE placed my books in the hands of A. J. Cover, Esq., for collection.

Persons indebted to me for fees, &c., during my term as Register and Recorder, will have the goodness to walk up and settle immediately, as no further indulgence will be granted.
C. N. MARTIN.
April 11, 1684. 6t

Notice.

THE first and final account of Joseph J. Smith, deceased, (by John L. Smith, his Administrator,) Assignee of Lewis P. Weaver, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 11, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of John Bushey, Jr., Assignee of John Bushey, Sr., has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 11, 1864. tc*

Notice.

JEREMIAH SHEETS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jeremiah Sheets, late of Highland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
W. ROSS WHITE, Adm'r.
April 11, 1864. 6t

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company are hereby notified that an Election for President, Managers and Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Company, will be held at the public house of F. J. Wilson, in Abbottstown, on the 25th day of APRIL inst., between the hours of 1 A. M., and 1 P. M. JOSEPH SMYSER, Sec'y.
April 11, 1864. td

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Committee of the person and estate of Lydia Ann Brinkerhoff, a Lunatic, of Straban township, in said county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said Brinkerhoff, to present the same to the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF,
April 4, 1864. 6t Committee.

5 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Highland township, Adams county, on the 29th ult., a boy named JOHN JONES, about 15 years of age, bound by the Directors of the Poor. All persons are warned against harboring or trusting said boy Jones, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid for his return, but no thanks.
JOHN BUTT, Jr.
April 4, 1864. 3t*

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH'S.

Russell's

SCREW POWER COMBINED
REAPER AND MOWER,
IMPROVED FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Farmers wishing to purchase a good Machine—one of the most simple and durable that has been manufactured to our knowledge—a machine acknowledged by Machinists, not interested, to come the
NEAREST TO PERFECTION
of anything they ever saw. This machine has no side draft, no pressure on the horses' necks, and for lightness of draft
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
It can be easily worked with a span of small horses, in the heaviest grain or grass, without fagging. It is easily changed from a
MOWER TO A REAPER.
This machine has given satisfaction wherever sold and used. Certificates have been published to that effect, which will be found in my circulars, left at most of the public places.
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS
have been made since last season which will render the machine still more efficient and durable.
FARMERS, EXAMINE THIS MACHINE
and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. We give the privilege of trying the machine before purchasing. Extras kept on hand in case of breaking. A specimen machine can be seen by calling with the subscriber, near Gettysburg, Harrisburg road.
WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.
April 11, 1864. tf

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 6th and 7th days of MAY, 1864.—The subscriber, as Agent for the Heirs of Jacob Lohr, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, the following Real Estate of said decedent: On FRIDAY, the 6th of MAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

No. 1: A FOUR ACRE LOT, adjoining lands of Wm. Unger, Peter Sell, and others.

No. 2: FOUR ACRES, adjoining lands of Michael H. Kitzmiller, Levi Maus, and others.

No. 3: FIVE ACRES, adjoining lands of Amos Lefever, John Gotwalt, and others.

The above three lots are situated within one mile of the late residence of said decedent, and near Shildt's School-house, and will be shown to those desirous of viewing them by Jacob Lohr. The people will meet at the house of decedent, and then proceed to the lots, where the sale will take place.

In the afternoon of the same day, will be offered,

No. 4: A LOT OF SIX ACRES, near the Maryland Line, in said Union township, adjoining Geo. Feeser, Henry Sterner, and others, a quarter of a mile from Bart's School-house. It will be shown by Henry Sterner. All the above lots are well set with Chesnut Timber, and some Oak.

On SATURDAY, the 7th day of MAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A HOUSE AND 2 BUILDING LOTS, in Hanover, York county, Pa., fronting on the Hanover and Baltimore Turnpike, and known as Lot No. 3 on Forney's plot of lots. The house is a new Two-story Frame, well finished, inside and outside, painted white; and a pump in the yard. The property will be shown by Mr. Bupp, residing thereon.

Also, at the same place, A TRACT OF LAND, about 3 miles from Hanover, on the Black Rock road, adjoining John Hershey, John Lunz, and Krendler's School-house, in Heidleberg township, York county. It contains about 14 acres, about 5 acres of which are young Chesnut Timber—and will be shown by John Lunz.

Attendance given and terms made known by JACOB M. BOLLINGER,
Agent for the Heirs of Jacob Lohr, dec.
April 11, 1864. ts

Assignee's Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On THURSDAY, the 14th day of APRIL, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the undersigned, Assignee of Silas Fickes and Wife, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, about 1½ miles south-west of New Chester, in Straban township, the following Personal Property, viz:

1 BROOD MARE, 1 Three-year old Mare, 2 Two-year old Colts, 4 good Milch Cows, 1 Durham Bull, rising two years old, 1 do. six months, 1 Broad-tread Three-horse Wagon, one-half interest in Spring Wagon, 1 good Rockaway Buggy and Harness, 1 Cart, Sled, Sleigh and Bells, Hay Carriage, Winnowing Mill, Grain Drill, Cutting-box, Jack-screw, 2 sets of Hind Gears, 2 sets Front Gears, 1 set of Single Harness, Wagon Saddle, 1 good Riding Saddle and Bridle, Blind Bridles, Halters, Collars, Hames, Housings, 2 Fly Nets, Butt Chains, Breast Chains, Traces, Horse Blankets, 2 pair Spreaders, 4 Log Chains, 1 Plough, 2 Harrows, 1 Shovel Plough, Corn Fork, 1 double Shovel Plough, 1 Field Roller, Horse Rake, Work Bench, set of Manure Boards, a lot of Oak and Ash Plank, Grindstone, Grain Cradle, Clover Cradle, 3 Mowing Scythes, Pick, Wheelbarrow, Lock Machine, Wood Saw, Hoes, Shovels, Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, Cow Chains, Crowbar, Maul and Wedges, Ladder, Benches, Water Vessels, Boxes, Bags, Double and Single Trees, 1 good Three-horse Tree, Hay by the ton, and Corn by the bushel. Also, 1 Corner Cupboard, Ten-plate Stove, Carpeting; Grain in the ground.

The FARM, containing about 77 Acres, if not rented prior to the day of sale, will be offered for Rent, at public outcry, on that day.
ABRAHAM FICKES,
April 11, 1864. ts Assignee.

FISH'S

Lamp Heating Apparatus.

BOILING—FRYING—STEWING—STEEPING—WITH THE FLAME THAT LIGHTS THE ROOM.

By the flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast can be cooked.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Simple in construction; easily kept in order, ready for use in a moment, convenient to have on hand.—*Druggist's Circular.*

Fish's Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day. The utility of it is unquestionable, a great saving is made in heating and cooking small articles, and can be made to cook meals for a great many persons, which is actually done on the ambulance cars which carry the sick soldiers.—*Scientific American.*

For family use, hospital tent, barracks, picnics, fishing, nursery, or sick room, it is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

I have tried the apparatus, and my wife and I proclaim the same a most valuable and indispensable article, and we now wonder how we could have so long done without it.—*Ed. Coal Oil Circular.*

An economical contrivance for getting up heat at short notice for nursery and general household purposes. One important point is the saving in cost over coal fires.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

PRICES FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS.
CAPACITY FROM ONE TO FOUR QUARTS.
THREE ARTICLES COOKED AT ONE TIME WITH ONE BURNER.

Arranged for Kerosene or Coal Oil, or Gas. A Descriptive Pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis. Also,
THE UNION ATTACHMENT,
Price, 50 Cents,
To be attached to a common Kerosene Lamp or Gas Burner, by which Water may be Boiled, and Food Cooked; also arranged to support a shade.
EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE.
Agents Wanted.
WILLIAM D. RUSSEL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl St., New York.
April 11, 1864. $10

Sorghum Mill.

THE subscriber would thus early give notice, for the purpose of encouraging the growth of that very profitable article, Sorghum, or Sugar Cane, that he will put up a first class SORGHUM MILL, in Gettysburg, in time for the manufacture of Molasses in the fall. His machinery will be extensive and the best be can get, and he therefore expects to have a good share of custom. His rates will be liberal.
HENRY UTZ.
April 4, 1864. 3t*

Come on With Your Jobs!

HENRY HOOVER will do all kinds of REPAIRING to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c., in a neat and substantial manner, and at the lowest living prices. His shop is in West street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, Gettysburg. He promises to do good work, and asks a share of public patronage. [April 4, 1864. 1y

The Knickerbocker

MONTHLY: A NATIONAL MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, ART, SCIENCE, AND SOCIETY.—EDITED BY J. HOLMES AGNEW.—This, the oldest and most celebrated of American Magazines, which has included among its contributors the foremost names in our native literature, and whose antecedents are hardly excelled, if equalled, by any other in the world, is now in its thirty-second year of publication.

It has, therefore, a special claim upon the attention of the people of the United States, which, added to its high literary character, ought to make it a welcome guest in every household.

The January number commenced the Sixty-third Volume, and no labor or expense will be spared in the future to make it worthy of its name and country.

TERMS.

One copy, postage free, $3 per annum; Two copies, $4 25. To the Army and Navy, Clergymen and Teachers, $2.25.

The Knickerbocker and any other Monthly published in the United States, $4.50 per annum.

Single copies, postage free, 25 cents.

Persons getting up Clubs of Five copies may have them mailed to different addresses for $2 each per annum, with an extra copy free. The postage on each Magazine is six cents per quarter, which must be paid in advance by club subscribers at the post-office where it is received.

All communications should be addressed to
J. HOLMES AGNEW,
37 Park Row, New York.
April 11, 1864.

National Hotel,

(RAILROAD HOUSE.)

LITTLESTOWN, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has leased that large, convenient and popular house, the National Hotel, at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., and solicits a share of public patronage. His chambers will be found very comfortable, his table supplied with the best the market can afford, and his bar with the choicest wines and liquors. A large yard and commodious stabling are attached to the Hotel, and he will keep none but the most attentive hostlers. With a long experience in this line, and every disposition to please, he feels certain of rendering satisfaction to all who may call with him.
G. B. YANTIS.
April 4, 1864. 3m*

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.
April 4, 1864. tf

Let Everybody

KNOW IT—
CHAMBERSBURG STREET AHEAD!
Having just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
without any disparagement to my neighbors or any other portion of the town of Gettysburg, I have the pleasure of announcing that Chambersburg street is ahead and that the place to buy Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, cheap, is at my new stand, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the splendid assortment of Gaiters, Slippers, Morocco Lace Boots, &c., intended for Ladies' wear.

Also, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Umbrellas, Tobacco, Cigars and Notions, in endless variety. Here is the place to buy goods cheap, as I am determined not to be undersold by any other establishment in town. Thankful for past favors, I am yours entirely,
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
March 28, 1864.

Public Sale

OF THE LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD, AND THE PROPERTY, FRANCHISES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Joseph L. Shorb, vs. The Littlestown Railroad Comp'y.	In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Eastern District. Jan. Term, 1864.—No. 28. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the 17th day of February, A. D., 1864, will be exposed to Public Sale, by vendue or outcry, upon the 28th day of April, A. D., 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the public house known as the "Railroad Hotel," in the town of Littlestown, County of Adams, State of Pennsylvania, the following described property and real estate, being the property and real estate described, or mentioned, or intended so to be, in two mortgages, executed by the said Company, bearing date respectively, April 1st, 1858, and October 13th, 1860, to Joseph L. Shorb, in trust, duly recorded in the Counties of Adams and York, to wit: The Littlestown Railroad, from its terminus at Littlestown, in the County of Adams, to its intersection with the Hanover Branch Railroad, at Hanover, in York county, together with its corporate franchises and appurtenances, and all and singular, a lot of ground in Littlestown, on which the Depot and Engine House are erected, and its Turn-table and other fixtures; and also a Lot of Ground in the Borough of Hanover, together with a lot of Wood-land, in West Manheim township, York county, containing 5 Acres, more or less; and also all the other railroad improvements, privileges, effects and assets whatever and wheresoever, belonging to and of said Company, and all the title and claim of said Railroad Company thereto, as well at law as in equity, with the appurtenances, advantages, incidents and emoluments thereof as laid out, made, and graded, and all and singular the railways, rails, sidings, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description, belonging to and owned by the said Company, and the lands, used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations, with all buildings standing thereon, or which have been procured therefor, together with all the franchises and corporate privileges to the said Company belonging; and also all other real property and estate to the said "The Littlestown Railroad Company" belonging which may not be particularly herein mentioned and described; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of the said Company, in, to, and out of the same, and every part and parcel thereof, whether the same be herein fully described or otherwise.

Terms of Sale: Five Thousand Dollars of the purchase money to be paid in cash, at the time of sale, and the balance within ten days after the confirmation of sale, upon delivery of the deed by the Trustee. The Bonds of said Company, intended to be secured by the said Mortgages, will be received in payment of the said balance of purchase money, at the value only of the share or dividend to which each bond so presented in payment would be entitled under the said decree, as its proportion of the proceeds, of sale, on distribution, if the whole of said purchase money were paid in cash. JOSEPH L. SHORB,
April 4, 1864. td Trustee.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Cobean & Culp, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of April, as it is highly important that their business should be closed.
COBEAN & CULP.
March 14, 1864.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

A LOT of fresh GUM DROPS, the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr HORNER'S Drug Store.

Tavern Licenses.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on MONDAY, the 18th day of APRIL next:

Samuel Wolf, Borough of Gettysburg,
G. W. McClellan, " "
C. B. Hanes, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Jacob Stock, " "
Andrew Stock, " "
David Bluehaugh, " "
Francis J. Wilson, Borough of Berwick,
Henry Kobler, " "
Francis Bream, Cumberland township,
Alfred Slonaker, " "
George Bear, Franklin "
Geo. A. Corwell, " "
John McCleary, " "
Fred. D. Smith, " "
Alexander Miller, " "
Jacob Eicholtz, " "
Henry Munshour, " "
Maria Schriver, " "
Samuel S. Moritz, Freedom township,
Peter Lingenfelter, Germany "
Levi Krebs, " "
Lawrence Brandt, " "
George B. Yantis, " "
Joseph Barker, " "
John D. Becker, Huntington "
Geo. W. Hildebrand, " "
D. M. Markley, " "
Peter Shively, Hamiltonban "
Francis McCleaf, " "
Alexander Bensboof, " "
Franklin Gardner, Latimore "
Conrad Waggoner, M'tpleasant "
Jacob J. Diehl, " "
Henry Hartzell, Butler "
Charles Myers, Menallen "
Oliver P. House, " "
George Shane, Oxford "
Jacob Martin, " "
Robert M. Dicks, Reading "
Shaderick G. Stevens, " "
Jacob L. Grass, Straban "
Allen M. Cook, Tyrone "
George Rex, Butler "
Jeremiah Johns, Conowago "
Daniel Becker, Hamilton "

STORE LICENSES.
George F. Kalbfleisch, Gettysburg.
Lydia Myers, Germany township.
Nathaniel Eames, " "
Francis X. Smith, Oxford "
Reily & Sneeringer, Conowago tp.
JAMES J. FINK, Clerk.
Mar. 28, 1864. tc

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.—We return thanks to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books will be left at the store; and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we are desirous to settle our business without delay.
ALEXANDER COBEAN,
Jan. 30, 1864. JOHN CULP.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of Cobean & Culp to John S. Crawford, Esq., respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize his successor—where Bargains may be had. JOHN CULP.
Feb. 6, 1864.

Another Change

IN THE HAT AND SHOE BUSINESS.—A. Cobean having associated with him in business John S. Crawford, who purchased the interest of John Culp, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COBEAN & CO., who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of
SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &C.,
and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.
A. COBEAN,
J. S. CRAWFORD.
Doing business under the name and firm of A. Cobean & Co. [Feb. 8, 1864.

Notice.

DANIEL POLLEY'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel Polley, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Gettysburg and the last named in Cumberland twp., they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
J. B. DANNER,
CHARLES B. POLLEY,
Mar. 28, 1864. 6t Executors.

Tin Ware.

THE best quality of TIN WARE always ready at the Tin Establishment of S. G. COOK, (formerly A. Polley's,) opposite the Globe Inn, York street. The highest prices paid for old Brass, Copper, Lead and Pewter, at the above named place.
Mar. 28, 1864. 3t

Notice.

ABRAHAM LADY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Lady, late of Franklin township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB LADY, Adm'r.
Mar. 14, 1864. 6t

FRANK HERSH. AARON HEAGY.

To Hucksters & Marketmen.

HERSH & HEAGY, formerly of New Oxford, Adams county, have opened a Commission House, at 428 Massachusetts Ave., WASHINGTON CITY,
for the sale chiefly of
BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, &C.
Hucksters will find it to their advantage to consign to them, as Washington is the best market for these articles in the United States. Marketing delivered to McFarland & Stevenson's Express Company, Baltimore, South Eutaw street, will deliver it safely at their door.
March 14, 1864. tf

Established 1850.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO., respectfully beg leave to notify their friends, customers and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 151 Franklin street, to the commodious four-story Warehouse,
NO. 308 BALTIMORE STREET,
between Howard and Liberty, where they will for the future conduct the Wholesale Business, solely in
Hosiery, Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods,
Perfumery, Notions,
Stationery, Cutlery,
Toys, &c., &c.,
to which they invite the attention of city and country purchasers, feeling confident of their ability to offer inducements in prices and quality of Goods.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address
LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
308 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
March 14, 1864.

Battle-field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.
TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.
March 24, 1862.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COAL OIL—at
DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 18th day of APRIL, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

24. Account of Isaac Brinkerhoff, Administrator of Rachel Brinkerhoff, deceased, settled by John G. Brinkerhoff and Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Administrators of said Isaac Brinkerhoff, deceased.

25. The first and final account of George Group, Administrator of the estate of Maria Mowery, late of Butler township, dec'd.

26. The first and final account of George Group, Executor of the will of Mary Mowery, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased.

27. The first account of Samuel Brown, Administrator of Eliza Fried, deceased.

28. The first and final account of Amos Lefever, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Dysert, late of Germany township, deceased.

29. The first and final account of Jacob B. Trostle, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Fidler, deceased.

30. The second and final account of John Klinepeter and Frederick Klinepeter, Administrators of Frederick Klinepeter, deceased.

31. The first and final account of George Hollinger, Administrator of Michael Hollinger, deceased.

32. The account of Andrew Wilt, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Wilt, deceased.

33. The second and final account of Joseph Dysert, Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Biehl, late of Union township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, exhibited by Amos Lefever, Administrator of the estate of said Joseph Dysert, deceased.

34. The account of Michael Bender, Guardian of Jonas Eppleman, deceased.

35. Second and final account of Hon. Isaac E. Wierman, one of the Administrators of Daniel Fickes, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 14, 1864. td*

Come to York Street!

THE undersigned has bought out the Grocery and Provision Store of W. E. Bittle, in York street, a few doors east of St. James Lutheran Church, and will continue the business at the same place. He has increased the stock, and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of goods in his line, such as
COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, TEAS,
Salt, Fish, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Washing Machines, Blacking, Candles, Needles, Pins, Combs, &c., with a large lot of
SEGARS AND TOBACCOS.
Also, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps.

Call and see for yourselves. His assortment is not only full, but he sells as cheap as the cheapest.

The highest price paid for old Lead.
DAVID TROXEL, JR.
Gettysburg, March 7, 1864.

First National Bank

OF GETTYSBURG.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, March 11th, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Gettysburg, County of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this eleventh day of March, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Mar. 21, 1864. 2m

New Clothing Store.

THE undersigned invites attention to his NEW CLOTHING STORE, in LITTLESTOWN, Adams county, Pa., formerly occupied by A. Herman. He will continue the business at the old stand, in Hanover street. He has
INCREASED THE STOCK,
and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of CLOTHING for
MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR.
I return my thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage extended to me thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof.
HENRY RIESER.
Mar. 21, 1864. 3m

Millinery

AND STRAW GOODS, in every variety, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line; of the latest and most approved shapes and styles.

Soliciting an early call, I remain
Yours, Respectfully,
A. WARD,
Nos. 103, 105 & 107 N. Second St., Philadelphia.
Mar. 21, 1864. 4t

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be left in the hands of Jos. Gillespie, who will continue the business at the old stand, and immediate settlements are asked.
GEO. A CODORI,
JOSEPH GILLESPIE.
March 14, 1864. tf

Cabinet Furniture.

T. P. SHERBORNE & SON,
CABINET WARE ROOMS,
No. 220 S. Second St., below Dock, West side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand a very large assortment of Rosewood, Walnut, Oak and Mahogany Furniture, of latest designs, and superior workmanship, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices. Beds and Mattresses made to order. [Mar. 28, 1864. 6m*

Notice.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between Hollinger & Herbst, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them. All persons knowing themselves indebted will please make immediate payment. The books will be found at the old stand. JACOB S. HOLLINGER,
SAMUEL HERBST.
April 4, 1864.

$225. SEVEN OCTAVE $225.

Rosewood Piano Fortes.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
499 BROADWAY, N. Y.
New, Enlarged Scale Piano Fortes, with all latest improvements.

Thirty years' experience, with greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, enable us to sell for CASH at the above unusually low price. Our Instruments received the highest award at the World's Fair, and for five successive years at the American Institute. Warranted five years. TERMS NET CASH. Call or send for descriptive circular.
March 7, 1864. 3m

Stray Horse.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, on the 23d of March ult., a large BAY HORSE, 17 hands high, and about 11 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
GEORGE E. PLANK.
April 4, 1864. 3t*

FOR LADIES.—All sizes of Buffalo Over Shoes for sale at the corner of York street and the Diamond by ROW & WOODS.

"Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juices of the pine tree."

*** * * "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial has given evidence in thousands of cases of its power to cure in Consumption of the Lungs, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and eruptions on any part of the body."**

*** * * "Those who are troubled with throat and lung diseases, cannot do better than get a bottle of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and use it according to directions."**

*** * * "We believe that one dollar spent for Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial will do more to purify the blood and cure scrofulous sores than ten dollars on any other remedy."**

*** * * "The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."**

*** * * "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial does its work at once, and the patient is immediately relieved and eased."**

Don't fail to read the next column.

Mar. 21, 1864. 6t

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE,

obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? HAVE YOU SORE THROAT? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that most fatal disease, CONSUMPTION?

Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think lightly of them until it is too late. From this fact, perhaps more than any other, arises the sad prevalence and fatality of disease which sweeps to the grave at least "one sixth" of death's victims.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs, but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases had a good effect; but how to combine medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Pa., the proprietor of "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."

Many, not only of the people, but physicians of every school and practice, are daily asking me, "What is the principle or cause of your success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption?" My answer is this:

The invigoration of the digestive organs—the strengthening of the debilitated system—the purification and enrichment of the blood, must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain, subduing inflammation, and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this twofold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with Nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

I ask all to read the following certificates. They are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation:—

Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir—I had a very dreadful cough and sore throat for one year, and my whole system was fast giving way, and I was prostrated on my bed with but little hope of recovering. My disease baffled the power of all medicines, and in a short time I must have gone to my grave, but thank God, my daughter-in-law would not rest until she went to your store, No. 10 N. Second street, and related my case to you, purchased one bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial and I commenced to use it, and in one week I was much better, and after using three bottles I am perfectly well, a wonder to all my friends, for they all pronounced me past cure. Publish my case if you think proper.
REBECCA HAMILTON,
No. 1321 Wylie Street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is an infallible cure for Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Breast, Inflammation of the Lungs.

Mr. Ward says:

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—I had Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, and Palpitation of the Heart in their worst forms; I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but they could not stop the rapid course of my disease, and I had despaired of ever being restored to health. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was highly recommended to me by a friend; I tried it, and I am thankful to say that after using four large, and one small bottle, I was restored to perfect health. You can give reference to my house, No. 968 N. Second street, or at my office of Receiver of Taxes, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets.
JOHN WARD.

Read the following from Utica:

Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in informing you through this source that your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which was recommended for my daughter by Dr. J. A. Hall, of this city, has cured her of a cough of more than five months' standing. I had thought her beyond cure, and had employed the best of medical aid without any benefit. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as a safe and sure remedy for all those similarly afflicted, as I know of many other cases besides that of my daughter that it has entirely cured of long standing coughs.
Yours respectfully,
JOHN V. PARKER,
Daguerrean Artist,
126 Genesee street, Utica.

*** * * :—I have used Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial in my family, and can cordially recommend it as a valuable and safe medicine for colds, coughs, and to those predisposed to consumption.**
DR. G. A. FOSTER,
160 Genesee street.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial, saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial when taken in connection with Dr. Whishart's Dyspepsia Pills, is an infallible cure for Dyspepsia.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will cure Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, and is also an excellent remedy for diseases of the kidneys, and female complaints.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS and ONE DOLLAR per bottle. Prepared only by the Proprietor,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

March 21, 1864. 1y

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

VARIOUS.

JACK DOWNING'S DREAM.

The gallant old Major, in one of his recent letters, gives an account of a dream that he had one night, and which, at the "Kernel's" request, he related to him. It is unfortunately too much like the reality:

"That nite I had a wonderful dream.—The next mornin, when I went in the room where the Kernel was, ses he, 'Major, you look uncommon serious this mornin; what's the matter?' 'Well,' ses I, 'I had a wonderful dream last nite that enamost frightened me to deth.' 'Wal,' ses he, 'what on earth was it?' 'Wal,' ses I, 'if I must tell it, just as it appeared to me, you musn't get mad.' 'Oh,' ses the Kernel, 'I don't keer nothing about dreams, for I allers interpret them by contraries.' 'Wal,' ses I, 'you kin cypher out the meaning of it your self to suit yourself, but I'll tell it to you jest as it appeared to me, and it seemed as plain as broad daylight.'

"'Wal,' ses I, 'I thought I was in a grave yard, and there was a great big grave dug, large enough to hold four or five coffins, and while I was standin there wonderin what on earth the grave was for, I saw a big black hearse comin and Stanton was drivin it. That kinder startled me: but I looked agin and I see it was a bein drawn by them War Dimmycrats, Dickinson, Butler, Meagher, Cochrane, and the hearse itself was marked 'War Dimmycracy.' When Stanton druv up to the grave, ses he, 'my jackasses had a heavy load, but they pulled it through bravely,' for the poor War Dimmycrats had heads of men on the bodies of mules. I wondered what on earth could be in the hearse, for it seemed to be heavy loaded. Right behind the hearse was walkin along were you and Sumner, and Greeley and Chase, and old Grandfather Welles. Pretty soon you all went to work takin out the coffins and gittin ready to put them in the grave. The first one was marked '*habeas corpus*,' the second one 'trial by jury,' then the 'Union,' and then the 'Constitution.' When they were all out on the ground some dispute riz as to which should be buried first, but Greeley cut it short by saying, 'Put the Constiturion under, and all else follows.'

"So Greeley got the rope under one end of the coffin and Sumner under the other and begun to let it down. While it was was going down you looked kinder anxious at Chase, and ses you, 'Chase, think it will stay down?' 'My God, Kernel, it *must* stay down or we will go *up*.' Greeley was tickled enamost to deth and ses he, 'We shall bury it now so that it will never be heard of again.' Old Grandfather Welles, however, seemed half frightened to deth, and trembled like a sick dog, and ses, 'Oh, that it was all over.'

"Sumner was wrathy at this, and ses he, 'Shut up, you old fool, wait until it's under.' And there, too, stood Beecher, with a nigger baby in his arms, looking up to heaven, and praying all the while as follows: 'O, Lord, not thy will, but *mine* be done.' Finally all the coffins were put in the grave and covered up. I wondered where Seward could be all this time, and looking up, there he was, flying through the air with wings, and tails, and horns, lookin for all the world like an evil spirit, and ses he, 'If 'twere done, when it is done,' just as if he was afraid a day of resurrection was comin. I tell you it made me feel sorrowful and sad, when I saw the old Constitution and the Union put under the ground, out of sight, and when I woke up my eyes were full of tears, and I felt more like crying than I have since I was born.

Serious Difficulty Between White and Negro Soldiers at Paducah, Kentucky.—On Monday of last week, the negro soldiers under command of Colonel Cunningham, attempted to conscript the negro men employed on the steamer Carrie Jacobs. The officers of the boat resisted the impressment of the hands, and appealed to the white military officers in command of the post for protection against this outrage. A guard of white soldiers were immediately sent to the scene of disturbance with orders to prohibit the conscription of the negroes belonging to the boat. Upon their arrival they ascertained that the negro guards had already taken some of the men off the steamer, and were on their way to the camp with them. The white guard followed and overtook the "black guards," when they attempted to release the conscripted negroes and were resisted—the negroes firing upon them, wounding one of the party. The fire was returned, and a general fight ensued, ranging through the principal street leading from the river. Through the efforts of the white officers, the difficulty was suppressed, but not until several were seriously wounded on either side, and two of the negroes, it is believed, fatally. The feeling existing between the white and black soldiers at Paducah is very bitter, and may at any moment culminate in a fearful slaughter of the latter. The officers of the white soldiers show the feeling of their men, and their love of law and discipline alone prevented their entering into a general fight on Monday.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, March* 24.

☞ Mrs. Francis D. Gage, one of the strong-minded females afflicted—as, indeed, are all such—with Abolition taint, in a recent address on the condition of the blacks on the sea-cotton islands of South Carolina, said that when she went there in 1862 "they neither used profane language nor got drunk; but since the white man was introduced, and the intercourse between the two races had extended and become common, the contraband had arrived at a remarkable state of accomplishment in the gentlemanly disqualifications of swearing and drinking whiskey."

☞ The first disunion speech ever made in the United States House of Representatives was by Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, in regard to the Louisiana enabling act, January 14, 1811. He said:

"I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that, if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations; and that as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some to prepare definitely for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must."

Who "Proclaimed War?"—The New York Times, an accredited leading Republican paper, in its issue of the 6th ult., in an editorial taking issue with Thaddeus Stevens for stating that the Rebel States are belligerents and "that they are no longer in the Union," writes this down as a fact that cannot be gainsayed:

"The Confederacy wanted peace, and sent Commissioners to Washington to secure it. We would not receive them, *and proclaimed war!* They accepted war.—*The question who fired the first gun is nothing.*"

New County.—The act to erect a new county out of parts of Clarion, Venango and Warren, as it will cut off more than one-tenth of the population of Venango, and less than one-tenth of the counties of Clarion and Warren, provides for an election on the subject by the people of Venango county on the second Tuesday of October. The remainder of the act provides for the election of the customary officers in the new county of Tionesta. What a romantic name!

☞ The Abolition leaders have concluded to give up their flirtation for a time with their old flame, Aunty Slavery, and have commenced a fresh series of *amours* with a young brunette—Miss C. G. Nation.

☞ M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, now at Paris, has asked to be transferred to some other post.

ADVERT'S.

FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, &C., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c.—Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Gettysburg, Pa.

Feb. 29, 1864.

Eyre & Landell,

FOURTH & ARCH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

ARE OPENING FOR SPRING, 1864,

100 pcs $1 Fancy Silks. 50 pcs. India Silks, $1. 100 " good black " 200 " Ordered Plain SILKS. 4-4 LYONS Black Silk VELVET.
Brown Silks, $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, per yard.
Black " $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. "
Moire Antiques, all colors.
Magnificent Grenadies.
Magnificent Organdies.
Richest Chintzes and Percales. Spring Shawls.
New Household Staple Goods.
N. B. General assortment of Men's Wear.
March 7, 1864 3m

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,

WASHINGTON BUILDING,

165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE,

keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

Come with a Rush.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his many friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the Clothing business, at Samson's old stand, in the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa. His stock, already full, will be much enlarged, to embrace every style of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Caps, Trunks, Valices, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and, in short, everything which ought to be found at a first class Clothing and Variety House.

Particulars hereafter. In the meantime he invites everybody to give him a call. He intends to keep so perfect a stock as to accommodate all—and, with the hope of large sales, he hopes to make a living at small profits. No trouble to show goods, and every effort made to satisfy buyers.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

June 15, 1863. tf

One and All,

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned would say to the public that he is receiving a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES, which he will sell as low as any other house in town—Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Salt, Fish, &c., with Potatoes, Beans, and Rice; Wooden Ware, put up in the best manner; Tobaccos, Segars, &c., &c.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!—If you want to lay in your liquors for harvest, now is the time. I have many brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other liquors, which I am disposing of at short profits. Give me a call. I always *try* to please—and believe I very often succeed. Remember the place—southeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

May 25, 1863.

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,

GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.

Feb. 2, 1863. tf

Another Car Load.

BRINKERHOFF keeps up with the times by getting new goods almost every week.—He spares no effort to accommodate his numerous customers. "Quick sales and small profits," is his motto.

Dec. 7, 1863.

Still at Work.

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.

NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL.

Dec. 7, 1863.

For Sale.

A VERY desirable FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 ACRES—Buildings and Land good. Will be sold on very accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

Meat.

HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, of best quality, and cheap, at

Aug. 24. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES. SHOES AND BOOTS.

Boots & Shoes!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned has just laid in a fine stock of the best city work, which he will dispose of at the lowest profits possible. His assortment embraces double-soled

CALF-SKIN BOOTS for men.
CAVALRY BOOTS,
all kinds of
BOOTS FOR BOYS,
with a large assortment of
SHOES FOR LADIES

also for CHILDREN. He has selected his stock with care, suited as he thinks exactly to the wants of this market—and additions will constantly be made as the trade may require. The goods he offers are not only well made, and of good materials, but embrace the latest styles. Particular attention will always be paid to these points.

Remember the place—YORK STREET, nearly opposite the Bank. Call and see for yourselves.

The boot and shoe-making business is carried on as heretofore.

WILLIAM SHILLENN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 7, 1863.

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shucked. Restaurants and families supplied.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1863.

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq.,

IN NEW OXFORD,

we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description.

A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.

New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

New Goods!---Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.
JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—
The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.--GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Albums!

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!!

Just received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which we offer below city prices. TYSON BROTHERS.

Dec. 14, 1863.

A FRESH ARRIVAL
of BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS and CAPS.

Cheap for cash. Call and see.

J. L. HOLTZWORTH.

Jan. 11, 1864.

Picking's

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

Is the place to buy your
OVERCOATS AND DRESS COATS,
your
FINE COATS AND COARSE COATS,
your
CLOTH COATS AND CASSIMERE COATS
your
FROCK COATS AND BUSINESS COATS,
your
GUM COATS AND MILITARY COATS,
your
SUNDAY COATS AND EVERYDAY COATS,
your
WARM COATS AND WINTER COATS,
your
GOOD COATS AND CHEAP COATS,
because he sells cheaper than anybody else.
☞ Go to
PICKING'S CLOTHING STORE,
on
BALTIMORE STREET, GETTYSBURG,
for your
CLOTH PANTS AND CASSIMERE PANTS,
for your
PLAIN PANTS AND FIGURED PANTS,
for your
FINE PANTS AND COARSE PANTS,
for your
FITTING PANTS AND FANCY PANTS,
for your
GOOD PANTS AND CHEAP PANTS,
because his prices are always a little lower than anybody else's.
☞ PICKING'S ☜
is the best place to get
CLOTH VESTS AND CASSIMERE VESTS,
to get
SILK VESTS AND SATIN VESTS,
to get
PLAIN VESTS AND FANCY VESTS,
to get
WARM VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS,
to get
STRAIGHT VESTS AND ROLLING VESTS,
to get
LIGHT VESTS AND HEAVY VESTS,
to get
COARSE VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS,
to get
MILITARY VESTS and all kinds of Vests, cheaper than any other store in the county.

GO TO PICKING'S FOR

Valises,
Trunks,
Carpet Bags,
Traveling Bags,
Walking Canes,
Umbrellas,
Gent. Shawls,
Clothes Brushes,
Hat Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Blacking Brushes,
Boot Blacking,
Buckskin Gloves,
Cassimere Gloves,
Kid Gloves,
Thread Gloves,
Comforters,
Fine Shirts,
Coarse Shirts,
Cassimere Shirts,
Flannel Shirts,
Merino Shirts,
Lambwool Shirts,
Knit Shirts,
Under Shirts,
Flannel Drawers,
Woollen Drawers,
Cotton Drawers,
Neck-ties,
Cravats,
Collars,
Paper Collars,
Gum Shoes,
Buffalo Shoes,
Cotton Socks,
Woollen Socks,
Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Combs,
Redding Combs,
Buffalo Shoes,
Gum Combs,
Horn Combs,
Ivory Combs,
Watch Keys,
Watch Chains,
Watch Guards,
Pocket Glasses,
Looking Glasses,
Clocks,
Spectacles,
Razors,
Razor Strops,
Shaving Soap,
Shaving Brushes,
Violins,
Violin Strings,
Violin Bows,

For he has a thousand things for sale that cannot be found in any store in the county.

☞ If you want an ACCORDEON Go to Picking.
If you want a POCKET KNIFE Go to Picking.
If you want a SILVER THIMBLE Go to Picking.
If you want a FINE SEGAR Go to Pick in
If you want SMOKING TOBACCO Go to Picking.
If you want CHEWING TOBACCO Go to Picking.
If you want SUSPENDERS Go to Picking
If you want STEEL PENS Go to Picking
If you want GOOD PENCILS Go to Picking.
If you want SLEIGH BELLS Go to Picking
If you want a NEW SUIT Go to Picking
If you want a GOOD SUIT Go to Picking
If you want a CHEAP SUIT Go to Picking
If you want CHEAP CLOTHES Go to Picking
If you want to BUY CHEAP Go to Picking
If you want a GOOD FIT Go to Picking
If you want any article in his line Go to Picking

For he has received another large stock of

NEW GOODS

which he is selling to old customers and new customers at the lowest prices.

☞ PICKING'S late arrival of New Goods embraces everything in the Clothing line for Men and Boys. GIVE HIM A CALL.

Gettysburg, Oct. 26, 1863.

Row & Woods,

(Successors to R. F. McIlheny,)

CORNER OF YORK ST. AND DIAMOND, GETTYSBURG, PA.,

have on hand and will sell at the lowest prices,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cavalry, Water-proof, Kip, French Calf, Morocco, and all other kinds for men and boys.

LADIES' SHOES.

Gaiters, Balmorals, Morocco, Kid, Fine Calf, and others.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A large variety of all sorts and sizes, sold at old prices.

HATS AND CAPS.

Of every size, quality and style, for men, boys and children.

MISSES' HATS.

A large lot of the latest styles.

FURNISHING GOODS.

White Shirts, Cassimere Shirts, Flannel Shirts, of all styles, Collars, Cravats, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., which will be sold cheap.

UNDER-WEAR.

A superior lot of Undershirts of various kinds, Drawers, &c.

SOCKS.

Heavy Woolen, Merino, Lamb, Cotton, of all kinds—cheap as ever.

GLOVES.

Buck, Beaver, Cloth, Cassimere, Kid, Cotton, Thread, of all kinds—selling at old low prices.

SEGARS,

Of the finest flavor and best manufacture imported and domestic, selected with care.

WALL PAPER.

For Parlors, Halls, Rooms, Chambers, Ceilings, and Boxes, Centre Pieces, Fire-board Prints, Door Paper, of various kinds.

WINDOW BLINDS.

Window Paper, Oil Cloth, &c. Also, fine plain papers of different colors.

TRAVELLING BAGS.

Oil Cloth and Carpet, small and large.

Together with many other articles, all of which we will sell at lowest prices. We start out with the old, but good motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and intend to adhere to it. TERMS CASH.

ROW & WOODS.

Dec. 7, 1863. tf

1864. { PHILADELPHIA Paper Hangings. } .4681

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Cor. 4th & Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. [Feb. 22, '64. 3m

Now is the Time.

ROW & WOODS, corner of York street and Diamond, Gettysburg, are closing out a large lot of WALL PAPER at very low prices. In the Spring paper will cost double what it can be bought at now. [Dec. 21, 1863.

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestocks', the sign of RED FRONT.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

SPRING and Summer Clothing just received at PICKING'S.

Removal.---Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞ Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Splendid New Books

JUST ISSUED BY
CARLETON, PUBLISHER, NEW YORK.

I.
PECULIAR.

Epes Sargent's great Novel, concerning which there has been more talk and speculation, perhaps, than about any other book issued for years. The thrilling and extraordinary facts with which the author has become acquainted have been thrown into a plot and story so startlingly bold, and yet so truthful, so tender and so gentle, that every reader who begins it must be fascinated with its unflagging interest. It is selling like wild-fire. Price $1.50.

II.
KIMBALL'S WORKS.

Embracing his capital new novel, "Was he Successful," one of the best fictions of the season. Price $1.50.

WAS HE SUCCESSFUL, SAINT LEGER,
UNDERCURRENTS, IN THE TROPICS,
STUDENT LIFE ABROAD.

III.
RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS.

A translation of M. Ernest Renan's remarkable work, just issued in Paris, where the excitement and sensation are so great concerning its subject and author, that already thousands of copies of the costly French edition have been sold. It has been extravagantly praised, and extravagantly censured; but its most severe critics do not deny the wonderful power, brilliancy, and ability displayed upon every page of the book. Price $1.50.

IV.
DR. CUMMINGS' WORKS.

Embracing his new work "The Great Consummation," which is attracting so much attention in England. Price $1.00.

THE GREAT TRIBULATION. THE GREAT PREPARATION. THE GREAT CONSUMMATION.

V.
LIGHT ON SHADOWED PATHS.

By T. S. Arthur. The popularity and interest about this delightful new work, by Mr. Arthur, are steadily increasing. It is one of the pleasantest of recent publications, and will find its way into thousands and thousands of families, where domestic stories of a pure and unexceptionable influence are welcomed.—Price $1.25.

VI.
NOVELS BY AUTHOR "RUTLEDGE."

Embracing the splendid new novel "Frank Warrington," which is selling so rapidly.—Price $1.50.

RUTLEDGE, FRANK WARRINGTON,
THE SUTHERLANDS, LOUIE.

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Dec. 28, 1863.

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Sept. 28, 1863. tf

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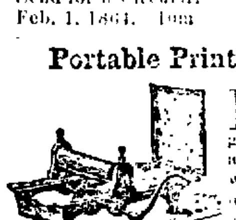

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Sept. 7, 1863. 1y

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Nov. 18, 186.

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